

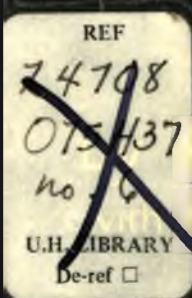


# The Filipinos In Hawaii

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ruben R. Alcantara

Nancy S. Alconcel, John Berger, Cesar Wycoco



# THE FILIPINOS IN HAWAII

An Annotated Bibliography

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# THE FILIPINOS IN HAWAII

An Annotated Bibliography

by RUBEN R. ALCANTARA

with Nancy S. Alconcel  
John Berger and Cesar Wycoco

Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute . University of Hawaii . Honolulu

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## PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

Of the several immigrant groups coming to Hawaii to perform agricultural labor, the Filipinos were the last to arrive. Subsequent shifts to urban life and other occupations have been taking place for some time. At the same time, additional immigrants have been coming to Hawaii, often directly into the urban areas. As an ethnic group, they have had more than their share of adjustment problems.

This annotated bibliography, the sixth in our series, provides the scholar with a ready reference to serious studies concerning the Filipino in Hawaii. Hopefully, it will help guide students and others who will continue to explore the experiences of the local Filipinos, about whom there is still much more to be learned and appreciated.

Donald M. Topping, Director  
Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute



## PREFACE

This annotated bibliography on Filipinos in Hawaii is the sixth in the Hawaii Series, a research and publication program devoted to the tracing, compilation and evaluation of the existing literature on the various peoples and cultures in these islands. The Hawaii Series is a program of the University of Hawaii's Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute (SSLI).

The Filipino bibliography project was initiated in 1971, with partial funding from the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. The following year the preliminary report on this project, "The Filipinos in Hawaii, an Annotated Bibliography," was prepared. This report was largely a cooperative endeavor, with myself as project director. Nancy S. Alconcel, a professional librarian, set up a master file of entries that would possibly be relevant to the bibliography: Cesar S. Wycoco, a graduate assistant, located the materials and collected notes for the annotation. The preliminary report consisted mainly of publications in the libraries of the University of Hawaii.

After the publication of the preliminary report in 1972, further work on this bibliography project was made possible largely by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Department of American Studies of the University of Hawaii. Additional support came from the Japanese American Research Center. Two graduate assistants, Rochelle A. MacArthur and John Berger, helped locate entries in the various libraries on Oahu and collected notes for the annotations.

This Filipino bibliography project, therefore, is largely the result of the work, support, and encouragement of all involved. Several others deserve our special gratitude for making this publication possible. David Kittleson, the curator of the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection at the University of Hawaii, helped locate the materials and brought new publications to our attention. Seymour Lutzky, chairman of the American Studies Department, provided encouragement and assistance throughout all the stages of the project. To them and to many others we express our gratitude.

This annotated bibliography contains only the entries pertinent to the Hawaii Filipino experience. We did not include materials regarding Filipinos on the United States mainland, as



several such bibliographies are available. We have listed only the materials that are readily accessible to researchers and scholars. We were successful in locating a number of unpublished manuscripts and conference papers, and we have annotated these only if we received the author's permission to deposit a copy in a library collection. We have not listed separately all the news items about Hawaii Filipinos that appeared in the two major newspapers on Oahu inasmuch as students and researchers can handily consult the *Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin* (1929-68, with annual updating).

The entries listed in this bibliography can be found in the following collections:

UHH--The Hawaiian and Pacific Collection, University of Hawaii (housed in Hamilton Library). This collection has the most extensive holdings on Hawaii's peoples and cultures. In addition to books and journal articles, the collection contains manuscripts, collected papers, federal and state government reports, and copies of Hawaii Filipino newspapers. The University of Hawaii theses and dissertations are also in the UHH collection.

HAM--Hamilton Library Collection, University of Hawaii. The card catalog at the Hamilton Library contains all the entries in the various university collections. The Hamilton Library collection includes several relevant articles published in national journals. Copies of dissertations and theses from mainland universities can be found in the microfilm section.

UHGV--The Government Documents Collection, University of Hawaii. This collection contains federal government reports and publications, and may be consulted for the census reports and the congressional hearings on Filipino immigration.

HSL--The Hawaii State Library. The staff has compiled an unannotated guide, "Filipinos in Hawaii," to the materials on Hawaii Filipinos.

AH--Archives of Hawaii. The collection contains the papers of the governors of Hawaii as well as the annual reports on immigration to these islands.

DPED--Department of Planning and Economic Development Collection, State of Hawaii. This collection contains the published reports of all state agencies.

Evidently, many more materials exist than we have been able to locate and annotate. Many documents important in reconstructing the history of Hawaii Filipinos are in the files and holdings of the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association (HSPA) and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), but we could not include

them as they are of limited access to students and researchers. We have not been able to make an inventory of the files of the various Filipino organizations in the state, the files of plantation companies, and the primary document and newspaper collections of Filipino families in Hawaii. We have not had the opportunity to assess and annotate the materials in collections outside of Hawaii. We have not been able to make an inventory of the oral history and primary document collections in private hands in the state. It is our hope that these materials will be available in the future for the reconstruction of the Filipino story in Hawaii.

Our humanistic awareness of Hawaii's peoples, our explanations and interpretations, depend on how well we can reconstruct the past out of available materials. It is our hope that this bibliography, as an assessment of the materials on Hawaii Filipinos, contributes to this endeavor. It is also our hope that this bibliography will lead to the many studies--culture change in migration, strategies of adaptation, labor history, Filipino identity and personality in Hawaii, voluntary associations, and many others--which still have to be done in order to understand the many aspects of the Filipino experience in Hawaii.

Ruben R. Alcantara

## ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Archives of Hawaii
DPED	Department of Planning and Economic Development
HAM	Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii
HSL	Hawaii State Library
HSPA	Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Library*
ILWU	International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Library*
SL	Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii
UHGV	Government Documents Collection, University of Hawaii
UHH	Hawaiian Collection, University of Hawaii

\*Special permission required

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Abbott, William L. *The American Labor Heritage*. Honolulu: Industrial Relations Center, College of Business Administration, University of Hawaii, 1967.

UHH

Chapter entitled "A Brief History of Hawaiian Labor" traces the evolution of the labor movement in Hawaii from the period of the monarchy to 1966. Discussion touches on: immigration to Hawaii of some 122,000 Filipino workers from 1907 to 1931; the abortive 1919 plantation strike involving Filipino and Japanese workers; and the equally unsuccessful 1924 strike that included only Filipino workers.

2. \_\_\_\_\_. "Filipino Labor Struggle in the Islands." *Hawaii Pono Journal* 3(1971):56-68.

UHH

Combines an overview of Philippine history with an analysis of the strike of 1924 and its aftereffects.

3. *About Your Chamber*. Honolulu: Honolulu Filipino Chamber of Commerce, 1954. 15 pp.

UHH

Promotional material announcing the organization and goals of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce.

4. Adams, Romanzo C. *Further Developments of Race Contacts in Hawaii*. Honolulu: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1929. 12 pp.

UHH

Filipinos are included in statistical information on crude birth rate, population increase, and population of Hawaii by ancestry and citizenship status for the years 1920 to 1928.

5. \_\_\_\_\_. "Studies in the Trends of the Population in Hawaii." In: *Administration in Hawaii*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Congress Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, pp. 99-110. 1933.

UHH

Reports on trends of the population, population movement, marriage rates, voting patterns, citizenship, and birth and death rates. Covers the period 1913 and 1932. [See Entry 561]

6. Adams, Romanzo C. *The Peoples of Hawaii: A Statistical Study*. Honolulu: Institute of Public Relations, 2nd ed., 1933. 58 pp. UHH

Data obtained from federal and territorial sources. Factual information provides the basis for discussion of topics such as population, population changes and patterns, length of residency, political status and participation, fecundity, age-sex distribution, interracial marriage, economic status, education, incidence of retardation in public schools, and crime. Abundant information of Filipinos, particularly for the years 1920 and 1930. Updates earlier study. [See Entries 11 and 329.]

7. \_\_\_\_\_. "Manpower in Hawaii." In: *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting*, pp. 19-40. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1938. UHH

Presents tables on the number of Filipinos in Hawaii in 1930 and on the number who returned to the Philippines between 1931 and 1938. The largest number of Filipinos returned in 1931-1932, after which the annual figures decreased steadily.

8. \_\_\_\_\_. "Four Decades of Population Development." *Pan Pacific* 4(1940):23-26. UHH

Traces changes in such aspects of the population of Hawaii as size, nativity, age, sex, and ethnic composition. Census data indicate the rise in the number of Filipinos from zero in 1900 to the third largest population among seven ethnic groups in 1930.

9. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Population Movement in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 7(1941):35-40. UHH

Discusses trends in population movement to and from Hawaii, with particular reference to the changing sex ratio among Filipinos, as reflected in federal census figures. The sex ratio was abnormally skewed prior to 1930 but showed a significant decline, attributed to the return of Filipino men to the Philippines, from 1930 to 1940.

10. \_\_\_\_\_, and Dan Kane-Zo Kai. *The Education of the Boys of Hawaii and Their Economic Outlook: A Study in the Field of Race Relations*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 4, 1928. 54 pp. UHH

Attempts to find out if there would be sufficient and acceptable employment for Hawaii's young men when they entered the job market. Questionnaires, administered to a large sample of intermediate and high school boys to determine levels of aspiration, reveal that a high percentage aspire to white-collar jobs although most are sons of plantation workers. Study shows that Filipinos are greatly underrepresented in the schools.

11. Adams, Romanzo C., T. V. Livesay, and E. H. Van Winkle.  
*The Peoples of Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1925. 44 pp.

UHH

Characteristics of Filipino population are well covered. Study covers heavy rural distribution, abnormal sex ratio, rate of in- and outmarriage. High crime rate among the Filipino population is attributed to the young of most of the immigrants, to abnormal sex ratio, to resulting degree of social disorganization, and to the conflicts between Hawaiian laws and traditional Filipino values. Earlier edition of Entry 6.

12. Advisory Committee on Aged. *Some Basic Population Data for the Territory of Hawaii with Emphasis on the Problem of Aging*. Honolulu: City and County of Honolulu, 1956. 91 pp.

UHH

Includes data on the age distribution of native- and foreign-born Filipinos in Hawaii.

13. Ahn, Elizabeth Sook Wha. "Government Intervention in the 1949 Hawaiian Longshore Strike." Master's thesis, University of Hawaii, 1950. 177 pp.

UHH

Although mainly concerned with the 1949 Hawaiian ILWU strike, background material includes discussions, by Filipino laborers, regarding the 1920 strike.

14. Alcantara, A. M., and B. M. Bennett. "Studies on Cancer Mortality in Hawaiian Filipinos, 1961-70." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 33(1974): 292-294.

HAM

Statistically detailed article focusing on the mortality rate for different types of cancers among Hawaii Filipinos. Notes areas where Filipino mortality rate is significantly higher than the corresponding rates for the United States.

15. Alcantara, Ruben R. "The Filipino Wedding in Waialua, Hawaii: Ritual Retention and Ethnic Subculture in a New Setting." *Amerasia Journal* 1(1972):1-12. UHH-HSL
- First-hand account of one aspect of Filipino culture in the Waialua area details the mixture of traditional and Hawaiianized customs surrounding the marriage ritual. Compares customs of the Waialua community with those of two other centers of Filipino population on Oahu--Waipahu and Kalihi-Palama--noting both the many variations from the original customs of the Philippines and the significance of the evolving Waialua patterns.
16. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Filipino Community in Waialua." Ph.D. dissertation [American Studies], University of Hawaii, 1973. 135 pp. HAM
- Historical-social account of Filipino immigration and settlement in a plantation town from 1909 to the 1970s. Describes the arrival, stabilization, and evolution of the plantation life-style of the Filipino population.
17. Alexander, Arthur C. *Koloa Plantation, 1835-1935: A History of the Oldest Hawaiian Sugar Plantation*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin Press, 1937. 240 pp. UHH-HAM
- Primarily a record of the men who managed and expanded Koloa Plantation during its first hundred years. Descriptions of the 1924 Filipino strike are taken from the *Honolulu Advertiser* report of November 14, 1924. The index does not list all references to Filipinos that appear in the text.
18. Alicata, Joseph E. "A Study of Leptospirosis in Hawaii." *Plantation Health* 8(1944):6-33. UHH
- Indicates that Filipinos have the highest incidence of leptospirosis infection of any ethnic group studied, but also establishes that it was, in fact, an occupational rather than an ethnically determined disease. Article also includes proposals for controlling this rat-related disease.
19. Alverne, Macario L. *Manual for the Progressive Laborer, with Translations in Ilokano and Visayan*. Honolulu: The Printship Company, 1930. 120 pp. UHH

Combination of English grammar and reader and English-Ilokano-Visayan dictionary of words, phrases, and sentences. Also included are business and other types of correspondence in English, with Ilokano and Visayan translations.

20. American Cancer Society. Hawaii Division. *Filipino-American Education Program*. Honolulu, 1969.

Reports are compiled on an experimental cancer education program intended especially for Filipinos on Kauai. The survey, taken at the end of the program, reveals the increase in the number of Filipinos who underwent annual physical examinations including cancer tests. At least three times as many females as males benefited from the information program.

21. Anderson, R. N., Blane Bradsman, and W. G. Marders. "Molokai, Present and Future." University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture, Departmental Paper 17. Mimeo. Honolulu, 1973. 108 pp.

UHH-HAM

Characteristics and distribution of Molokai's Filipino population are detailed with information on birthplace, income, age, sex, and education.

22. \_\_\_\_\_, and Rebecca Y. Pestano. "Some Observations on the Socioeconomic Impacts of Industrial Withdrawal from a Rural Community." WRDC Discussion Paper No. 2. Oregon State University, November, 1974. 18 pp.

UHH

Study of the impact on employees of the closing of two plantations on Molokai. Includes a description of the characteristics of the affected population--which included a considerable number of Filipinos--and their uncertainty about their futures.

23. "The Appendicitis Study--A Second Report." *Plantation Health* 25(1960):16-18.

UHH

During the 1930s Filipinos frequently requested appendectomies whenever they experienced abdominal pain. At the time, it was suggested that one reason for this interest in appendectomies was that the resulting scar was a sign of status among returnees to the Philippines. The study also reveals that the laborers



wanted this operation because, in the Philippines, it was believed that a ruptured appendix was almost always fatal; and they did not wish to take chances.

24. Araki, Makota, Marjorie H. Carlson, Koziuchi Hamasaki, Blossom M. Higa, Betty Ann W. Rocha, and Hiromi Shiramizu. "A Study of the Socio-Cultural Factors in Casework Services for Individuals and Families Known to the Child and Family Service of Honolulu, 1954." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1956. 266 pp. UHH
- Part of a group study that investigates cultural influences in the personal and family problems experienced by clients of a casework agency. Forty-six of the 862 cases studied were Filipino. Data used were gathered from Child and Family Service of Honolulu records and by a questionnaire. Chapter on Filipinos, pp. 137-171, was written by Blossom M. Higa.
25. Arkoff, Abe, and Donald A. Leton. "Ethnic and Personality Patterns in College Entrance," *Journal of Experimental Education*, 35 (1966): 78-93. HAM
- A 1963 follow-up of the college status of 1,015 high school seniors in 1959, showing that the percentages for college attendance were lower among the Filipinos, Hawaiians, and second-generation Japanese; and higher among the Chinese and the third-generation Japanese groups.
26. Armstrong, Fred E. *A Survey of Small Farming in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 14, 1937. 218 pp. UHH
- Scattered, brief references to the role played by Filipinos in small farming.
27. Armstrong, Fred Eugene, comp. "Aspects of Prejudice in the Territory of Hawaii." In: *Proceedings of the Hilo, Hawaii, Territorial Conference of Social Work (3rd Annual Regional Conference)*, pp. 11-54, 1944. UHH
- A conference report on racial prejudice among Filipinos, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and Negroes in Hawaii.

28. Arnold, Fred, and James T. Fawcett. *The Value of Children: A Cross-Cultural Study*. Volume III. *Hawaii*. Honolulu: East-West Center Population Institute, 1975. 152 pp. HAM-UHH

Compares and contrasts cultural and economic considerations that influence decisions on family size and frequency of births among couples of Caucasian, Japanese, and Filipino background on Oahu. Findings indicate that Filipino respondents from both lower-urban and rural Oahu samples tend to reflect a more traditional concept of the value of children than did respondents from middle-class Caucasian and Japanese samples.

29. Babcock, Marjorie E. *Applications of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 1, 1927. UHH

Methods of mental testing among people of different cultural and social backgrounds are studied. One of the earliest studies on the people of Hawaii in which such variables as language ability and social values in mental testing are considered. Originally prepared as Master's thesis [Psychology] entitled "Some Applications of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii," University of Hawaii, 1927.

30. Baker, Ray S. "Human Nature in Hawaii: How the Few Want the Many to Work for Them--Perpetually and at Low Wages." *The American Magazine* 73(1912):328-339. HSPA-UHH

Deals mainly with the legal and illegal maneuvers of the planters to keep their Oriental immigrant workers docile and willing to work for very low wages. Immigration and Bureau of Labor statistics on Filipinos illustrate the extreme power and audacity of the planters in using the machinery of the law for their own interests. The study is supplemented by photographs, interviews, and comparative data.

31. Ball, Harry V., and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Ethnic Discrimination and the Marketplace: A Study of Landlords' Preferences in a Polyethnic Community." *American Sociological Review* 25(1960):687-694. HAM

Data taken from questionnaires completed by 1,068 landlords in 1952 show that the policies of the

landlords were oriented toward either nondiscrimination or preference for a single ethnic group, generally their own. Filipinos ranked fifth among the seven ethnic groups in tenant-ethnicity preferences.

32. Balmori, Joaquin. *Report of Investigations about Conditions Under Which Filipino Laborers are Working in the Territory of Hawaii*. Report to the Philippine Assembly. Manila, 1912. 66 pp.

SL-UHH

Official report, based on personal investigation describes the working conditions on Hawaiian sugar plantations. Claims that conditions were generally better in Hawaii than in the Philippines.

33. "Bangungut." *Plantation Health* 24(1959):19-20.

UHH

The case history of a Portuguese cab driver, who apparently was a victim of the "Filipino sudden death syndrome." One of the first examples of cases that eventually proved that the "FSDS" was not restricted to Filipinos. In this case, death was believed to have been induced in part by ingestion of a toxic material found in some fish products commonly a part of the Filipino diet.

34. Barnes, Constance C. "Housing: An Investment in Citizenship." *Social Process in Hawaii* 13(1949):39-47.

UHH

Statistical evaluation of the critical housing shortage in 1948. Based on figures from the Hawaii Housing Authority's annual reports showing the ethnic background of the 1,580 families placed in the housing projects of the Hawaii Housing Authority. Filipinos constituted 14.3 percent of these families.

35. Barrett, Charles B. "The Mathematical Achievement of Eighth Grade Pupils from the Standpoint of Racial Ancestry." Master's thesis [Education], University of Hawaii, 1939. 83 pp.

UHH

Filipinos placed fifth out of seven ethnic groups in the Form A Progressive Arithmetic Tests administered to randomly selected eighth grade pupils in eleven public schools in Hawaii. Filipino girls generally received

higher scores than boys. The scope of this study is limited owing to the small number of test scores utilized.

36. Baxa, Artemio C. *A Report on Filipino Immigration and Social Challenges to Maui County*. Honolulu: Pacific Urban Studies and Planning Program, University of Hawaii, 1973. 352 pp.

DPED-HAM-UHH

The needs and expectations of Filipino immigrants and their effect on the community are studied in detail. Statistical information on the distribution of Filipinos in Maui County is included. Also, recommends programs that would assist in the positive integration of the immigrant population into the socioeconomic life of the community without destroying its own culture. Sections are summarized into lists of significant findings for scanning purposes.

37. Beaglehole, Ernest. *Some Modern Hawaiians*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 19, 1939. 175 pp.

UHH

Places emphasis upon the effects of culture contact among the various groups in Hawaii and especially upon the Hawaiians. Specific mention of Filipinos given throughout the text. Historical research, government statistics, surveys, and interviews are cited to show areas where further research is needed. Appendix B, "Culture and Psychosis in Hawaii," pp. 156-171, compares the incidence of various types of mental illnesses among different cultural groups, including Filipinos.

38. Bennett, Charles G. "Ethnic Differences in the Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions." *Chronic Disease Newsletter* 3(March, 1968):1-4.

UHH

Report of a three-year survey (April 1964-March 1967) to determine rates of chronic conditions among five major ethnic groups. Results indicate that Filipinos had the highest rate of hypertension, peptic ulcers, and impairments of back or spine, whereas they showed the lowest rate for asthma-hay fever.

39. Bennett, Charles G., George Tokuyama, and Thomas C. McBride. "Cardiovascular-renal Mortality in Hawaii." *American Journal of Public Health* 52(1962):1418-1431. UHH
- Reports differences in cardiovascular-renal mortality rates between Hawaii and the Mainland and among Hawaii's ethnic groups.
40. \_\_\_\_\_, and Marie O. Viele. "Short-stay Hospital Discharges on Oahu." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 28(1969):464-471. UHH
- Lists number of patients discharged by ethnic group; does not explain ethnic differences in discharge rates. Filipinos had second highest discharge rate.
41. Berk, Morton E., and Alfred S. Hartwell. "Five Years of Heart Disease in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 8(1949):177-180. UHH
- Records of patients with heart disease treated in Honolulu hospitals from January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1946 were reviewed and 1,269 cases were analyzed as to racial incidence of heart disease, age distribution, etiology and other pertinent data.
42. (Ti) *Biag idiaay Kampo Siete: Istorla iti maysa a kamaan a Pilipino idiaay Waimanalo*, the Story of a Filipino family in Waimanalo, Hawaii. Told by Antonia Rosete, Bonifacio Rosete, and Conchita Galagar Rosete. Story and photographs by Mary Ann Lynch. Ilocano text by Precilla L. Espiritu, Tagalog text by Belen C. Ongteco. Honolulu: General Assistance for the Pacific. College of Education, University of Hawaii, 1974. UHH
- Elementary school level reader contains the general recollections of three generations in a Filipino family living in Camp 4 Waimanalo. Filipino daily life and practices in the 1930s are also described.
43. Bierman, Jessie M., and Fern E. French. "Ecological Influences on Infant Mortality Among Japanese and Filipino Immigrants to Hawaii." *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics and Child Health* 9(1963):3-13. HAM
- Compares the rate of infant mortality among Japanese and Filipino populations in Asia and Hawaii, discusses

reasons for differences in the various mortality rates, and traces the reduction of the infant mortality rate since the beginning of the century.

44. Blackey, Eileen. "Cultural Aspects of Social Case Work in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 5(1939):30-45.

UHH

Compares the cultural patterns of eight ethnic groups that tend to influence the behavior and attitudes of casework clients. Among Filipinos, the most important cultural factors noted are strong family unity and parental control over children, even after marriage.

45. Bottomley, Allen W. T. *Statement Concerning the Sugar Industry of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1924. 13 pp.

HSL-UHH

Pamphlet issued during the 1924 strike by the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association explains the company's position on the strike. States that Filipino workers generally improved their lot on the plantations as compared to their original situation in the Philippines.

46. \_\_\_\_\_. "Address of Retiring President Allen W. T. Bottomley" at the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. November 17, 1930. Pamphlet. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

SL-UHH

The president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association argues that the threatened exclusion of Filipino labor to Hawaii, as proposed in bills submitted to the U.S. Congress, posed serious problems to the sugar industry and labor needs of Hawaii.

47. \_\_\_\_\_. "Labor Situation in 1930." In *Proceedings of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Annual meeting*, pp. 31-32. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1930.

UHH

An address by the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that opposes the proposed legislation in Congress that would prevent Filipino immigration. Cites the need for Filipino workers on the plantations, the favorable wages and benefits paid to the workers, and the fact that the loss of immigrant labor would "destroy the industrial life of this Territory."

48. Bouslog, Harriet, and Myer C. Symonds. "Memorandum on History of Labor and the Law in Territory of Hawaii." [*Hearings on Civil [Cases], No. 828 and No. 836.* United States District Court for the District of Hawaii. Mimeographed. Honolulu, 1948. 38 pp.

UHH

A brief prepared by order of the court during the hearings on a civil dispute involving the ILWU, concerning Hawaii's labor conditions before and after Annexation, labor injunctions, and labor laws.

The importation of Filipino labor, the use of force to prevent their departure to California, and the part played by Filipinos as strikers and strikebreakers are included in the report.

49. "Brief History of Ota Camp." *HULI* (Newsletter of Kokua Hawaii), 2(1972):8-9.

UHH-HSL

Recounts the struggle to preserve Ota Camp, a predominantly Filipino housing area in Waipahu, from destruction.

50. Bunker, Frank F. *Hawaii and the Philippines*. Philadelphia and Chicago: J. B. Lippincott, Company, 1928. 207 pp.

HAM-UHH

Historical account of Hawaii and the Philippines containing scant information on Filipinos in Hawaii. Immigration to Hawaii is mentioned. The volume is illustrated.

51. Burch, Thomas A. "Pregnancy and Divorce in 15 to 18 Year Old Brides in Hawaii." *R & S Report* 4(1974):2-11. Honolulu: Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health.

DPED

Statistics by ethnic groups on the interval between marriage and first live birth (or abortion): between marriage and second live birth (or abortion), and between marriage and divorce.

52. \_\_\_\_\_, and Gerald H. S. Ching. "Trends in Mortality by Race in Hawaii 1910-1960." *R & S Report* 2(1973). Honolulu: Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health.

DPED

Tables show specific death rates per 1,000 population by age, sex, and ethnic group based on all recorded deaths during the six five-year periods from the 1910 to 1960 census years. Statistics for Filipinos begin with the year 1920.

53. Burch, Thomas A., and Marie O. Viele. "Racial Distribution in Hawaii." *R & S Report* 1(1973). Honolulu: Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii Department of Health.

DPED

Tables contain estimates of the population of the Hawaiian Islands, and the island of Oahu by ethnic group, sex, and age based on statistics gathered by the Health Surveillance Programs of 1964-67 and 1969-71. Filipinos are included along with other identified groups. An explanation of the criteria used to determine ethnic groupings is given in the introduction.

54. Burrows, Edwin G. *Hawaiian Americans: An Account of the Mingling of the Japanese, Chinese, Polynesian and American Cultures*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. 228 pp. HSL-UHH

The role played by Filipinos in the 1930s cult of the Sacred Stones of Wahiawa is briefly mentioned. Otherwise, a study of Filipinos has been excluded because of their comparatively recent arrival to Hawaii.

55. Cariaga, Roman R. "The Filipinos in Honolulu." *Social Science* 10(1935):39-46.

HSL-UHH

Explores the economic and social aspects of the lives of Filipinos in Honolulu; factors that prompted Filipinos to leave the sugar plantations for the city; and such topics as their social life, education, economic status, and racial intermingling.

56. \_\_\_\_\_. "Filipinos at Ewa." Honolulu, 1935. Typescript. 45 pp.

UHH

Data gathered in interviews with 101 families are used to describe the social and economic aspects of Filipinos on the Ewa plantation. Living conditions, family organization, customs, economic ties with the Philippines, and community life are discussed in detail.



57. Cariaga, Roman R. "*Kapuripuri*, A Word Concerning the Contribution of the Filipinos in Hawaii." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* 49(1936):34-38. UHH

Discusses a number of the general contributions of Filipinos to the economic and social life of Hawaii from 1906 to 1936.

58. \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Filipino Traits Transplanted." *Social Process* 2(1936):20-23. UHH

An account of some of the traditional Filipino customs surrounding the events of birth, marriage, and death, citing as examples both general practices and specific causes of group behavior. Of special interest are references to modifications in some traditional customs due to the nature of the Filipino experience in Hawaii and of conflicts between Filipino parents and their American-born children over the continued observance of the old rules of conduct.

59. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Filipinos in Hawaii: A Survey of their Economic and Social Conditions." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1936. Also published by the Filipino Public Relations Bureau, 1937. 192 pp. HSL-UHH

In surveying the Filipino economic and social experience in Hawaii, emphasis is placed on changing customs as the Filipinos adjust to life on the plantations. Concludes that the Filipino group becomes stabilized in a pattern approximating the American one and that the experience of Filipinos is similar to that of other recent immigrants to Hawaii.

60. \_\_\_\_\_. "Filipinos in Hawaii." *Pan Pacific* 2(1938):72-73. [Philippine Number]. HSL-UHH

General account of life and activities of Filipinos in Hawaii.

61. \_\_\_\_\_, and Rosalind Cariaga. "Philippine Festival." *Paradise of the Pacific* 48(1937):10. HSL-UHH

A short story of three festivals as they affect the life of a man.

62. Castberg, Anthony D. "The Ethnic Factor in Criminal Sentencing." Master's thesis [Political Science], University of Hawaii, 1966. 107 pp. UHH
- Analyzes the positive relationship between the sentencing behavior of the judge and the social distance, criminality, and origin of the defendants in Hawaii's courts. In tables from court records, Filipinos are shown as belonging to the second (average) category in criminality and to the third (greatest) category in social distance in comparison with nine other groups.
63. Caudill, William A., and Tsung Yi Lin (eds.). *Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific*. Honolulu: East-West Center Press, 1969. 487 pp. HAM-SL
- Contains papers originally prepared for the Conference on Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific held at the East-West Center, March 28 to April 1, 1966. Paper by Katz, Gudeman, and Sanborn gives characteristics of Filipino mental patients [see Entry 268].
64. Chan, Chee-Kheong. "Characteristics of Consumer Demand and Buying Habits for Rice in Honolulu and Kailua." Master's thesis [Agricultural Economics], University of Hawaii, 1966. 207 pp. UHH
- Examines the buying habits, consumption, and preference patterns of rice consumers according to ethnic origin, income, education, family size, length of residence in Hawaii, and age of the homemakers. The Filipinos, who comprise 5.5 percent of the groups interviewed, were among the most frequent purchasers and the highest consumers of rice. Data obtained through interviews with homemakers in Honolulu (984) and Kailua (205).
65. Chandler, H. M. "Presidential Address." *Plantation Health* 13(1948):6-11. UHH
- Mentions several Filipino customs relating to childbirth, specifically that of the husband being present and assisting his wife.
66. Chang, Clarence Y. C.; Caroline Lee Chinn, Richard I. Fujimoto, Helen Nekota Onoye, and Miles J. Price. "A Study of Socio-cultural Characteristics of the Clients of Catholic Social Service of Honolulu as Presented in Cases Closed in

1954." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1957. 130 pp.

UHH

Compares and analyzes personal characteristics. Relevance of this thesis to the study of Filipinos is limited since clients identified as Filipino made up only 4.5 percent of the total and ethnic data were recorded on only 57.4 percent of the total cases involved.

67. Chang, Vernon C. H., and Paul T. Nakamura. "A Follow-up Study of the Employable Recipients of General Assistance for Whom Aid was Discontinued on August 1, 1953 by the Honolulu County Welfare Department." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1954. 54 pp.

UHH

Study conducted to ascertain how sixty-five persons, who had been discontinued from General Assistance, were faring economically and socially. The thirty-three Filipinos in the group represented over 50 percent of the cases. Findings indicated the Filipinos to be the least successful in employment-seeking situations. No particular theory was advanced. No significant social changes were noted in the lives of the subjects.

68. Chapman, Royal N. "A Reasonable Industrial Policy for Hawaii." In *A Study of Industrial and Labor Problems in Hawaii*. Territorial Conference of Social Work, Kokokahi, Oahu, 1937.

UHH

A report of one of four subcommittees. Includes excerpts from statements submitted by committee members relative to the current and pending labor problems. Filipinos are discussed in brief--mostly derogatory--paragraphs.

69. Cheng, Ch'eng-K'un. "Assimilation in Hawaii and the Bid for Statehood." *Social Forces* 30(1951):16-29.

UHH

Pinpoints the forces accelerating the social progress and assimilation of the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. Data, drawn from federal censuses and from Hawaii Board of Health reports, include material on intermarriage and sex ratio. The analyses on cultural inertia and on intra- and inter-group relations point to stronger participation by all groups in the process of amalgamation in Hawaii. Data on Filipinos show an increasing participation in this amalgamation.

70. Cheng, Ch'eng K'un, and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii." *Social Forces* 36(1957): 77-84.

UHH

Statistical information illustrates changing patterns of interracial marriage and divorce. Filipino participation falls within the general norm.

71. Childs, C. H. "Heights and Weights of Children in Country Districts." In *Proceedings*, 4th Territorial Conference of Social Welfare, Honolulu, March 17-20, 1924.

UHH

Seeks to prove that there is a malnutrition problem in Hawaii's children and that a preventive program should be initiated before the problem becomes acute. It was found that of the Filipino children observed and examined, 37.33 percent were at least 7 percent underweight and that 24.08 percent were 10 percent underweight. Filipino children represented the second highest rate of malnutrition among the ethnic groups.

72. Ching, Bernice. "A Contrast in Neighborhoods." *Social Process in Hawaii* 17(1953):16-17.

UHH

A former resident of Honolulu's Palama section during World War II reminisces about several neighbors, including a Chinese-Filipino family. The daily life, homes, and social interaction of the families are briefly portrayed.

73. Ching, Doris C. "Evaluation of a Program for the Improvement of English Language and Reading Achievement in Hawaiian Bilingual Children." Ph.D. thesis [Education], Harvard University, 1960. 214 pp.

HAM-microfilm

Third grade children in four Kalihi area elementary schools were used as control and experimental groups to observe the success of a program designed to improve the ability of pidgin-speaking children to learn "correct" forms of English. Filipino children were included in both the control and experimental groups, but there is no information on any difference between their performance and that of the other children.

74. Choy, Helen J. "A Study of the Relationship of Adolescent Attitudes and Behavior." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 94 pp.

UHH

Tests were administered to measure societal attitudinal norms and academic performance to a random sample of 455 intermediate school students in Honolulu. Filipinos comprised 6.4 percent of the sample. No information given as to how Filipino behavior differed from the norm. See also Entry 540.

75. Chung-Hoon, Edwin K., and Grace Hedgcock. "Racial Aspects of Leprosy and Recent Therapeutic Advances." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 16(1956):125-130.

UHH

Discusses incidence and treatment of 271 cases of leprosy, between 1946 and 1956, among members of nine ethnic groups in Hawaii. Data from the Health Department out-patient clinics show that Filipinos ranked third highest in the distribution of new cases studied and second in morbidity rate. Leprosy was found to affect twice as many males as females in all the groups.

76. *Citizenship, Naturalization, Immigration: Hawaii*. Compiled by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1938-1961.

UHH

Collection of newspaper clippings, chiefly from the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, includes a number of articles on the status of Filipinos.

77. Clark, Erlinda Tumaneng. "Filipino Labor Experiences in the United States." Ph.D. thesis [Economics], Texas Tech University, 1971. 315 pp.

HAM

Uses statistics from the *U.S. Census of Population, 1950, 1960* to illustrate social and economic characteristics of the Filipino population of the United States. Focus of the study is on age, income, education, and level of participation in the labor force.

78. Clark, Thomas B. *Hawaii, the 49th State*. Garden City New York: Doubleday, 1947. 271 pp.

HAM-UHH

A general, descriptive account of life in Hawaii. Chapters 10 and 11 describe the life and times of Juan Segundo, a typical Filipino plantation worker.

79. Cloward, Ralph B. "Brain Tumors in Hawaii, 1938-1948: A Statistical Review of 85 Verifiable Cases." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 8(1949):188-193.

UHH

Caucasians were found to have brain tumors twice as frequently as Orientals. Any conclusion as to racial incidence was considered unjustified.

80. Congdon, Charles Franklin. "Background and History of the 1946 Hawaiian Sugar Strike." Master's thesis [Business Administration], Columbia University [New York], 1951. 156 pp. HAM-microfilm

The history of the sugar industry in Hawaii is used to support the premise that successful unionization of the workers in Hawaii required the organization of workers along economic rather than ethnic lines. Filipinos were mentioned as participants in the strike of 1920, 1924, and 1937. The author observes that Tagalogs and Visayans tended to support strikes more strongly than Ilocanos.

81. Conner, Angie, and Teruo Yoshina. "Rheumatic Fever in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 10(1951):181-182.

UHH

Ethnic breakdown indicated a slightly higher incidence of this disease among Filipinos than their position in the total population of the Islands would project.

82. "Cultural Beliefs and Practics of the Childbearing Period and their Implications for Nursing Practice. Part III Filipino Beliefs and Practices." *Hawaii Medical Journal (Inter-island Nurses Bulletin)* 14(1955):539-541.

UHH-HAM

Public health nurses collected information through interviews with thirty-seven rural and seven urban Filipino families in Hawaii. Childbearing customs were generally considered harmless by the health officials. Also see Entries 160 and 161.

83. Dannemiller, James E. *Ethnicity at the University of Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, SRO Report, 1971-73. 27 pp.

DPED

"This is a composite report of the ethnic distribution of students enrolled at the University of Hawaii from 1968 to 1970." Included is a discussion of the study of ethnicity in Hawaii, the development of this research at the University of Hawaii, methodology, and results. Filipinos showed considerable underrepresentation in the University's student population.

84. David, Kenneth H., and William L. King. *Review and Analysis of Problems of Recent Immigrants in Hawaii* [The Immigration Study]. Honolulu: Office of Social Resources, City and County of Honolulu, 1972. 81 pp. UHH-DPED-HAM

Reviews the history of immigration to Hawaii and the nature and extent of the problems facing immigrants. The health, language, employment, and housing problems of Filipino and Samoan immigrants to Hawaii are discussed, as well as the implications of this report on future research. An appendix covering the background of U.S. legislation on immigration provides additional legal information.

85. Day, A. Grove. *Hawaii and its People*, rev. ed. New York: Meredith Press, 1968. 365 pp. UHH

A general social history of Hawaii, two-thirds of the book covering the period up to 1900. Scattered references to Filipinos.

86. "Death Mystery in Hawaii." *Newsweek* 31, February 2, 1948, p. 46. HAM

One of the first published articles on what was to become known as "the Filipino Sudden Death Syndrome." Further investigations indicated that this syndrome was not restricted to Filipinos and that a combination of a heavy meal, sleep, and sudden shock following a bad dream appeared to cause interruption of autonomic reflexes and death.

87. Dekrey, Donald M. "A Comparison of 'Day Hospital' and 'Out-Patient' Status Patients at the Convalescent Center, September 1967." *Mental Health Register*, Report No. 5, June 1968. 11 pp. UHH

Personal characteristics of 336 mental patients are presented in tabular form.

88. DeLeon, Paul. "Hawaii's Filipinos." *Beacon* 16(1973):9-11 HSL-UHH

This article on the problems encountered by Filipino immigrants stresses the fact that economic and cultural success requires several generations before it can be reached.

89. "Diet Research from China." *Plantation Health* 24(1959): 20-21. UHH

Mentions that out of 240 patients tested at Kilauea, 52 (22%), including 24 Filipinos, had either high or borderline high blood pressure.

90. Dizon, Nicolas C. *The "Master" vs. Juan de la Cruz*. Honolulu: Mercantile Press, 1931. 118 pp. HSL-UHH

This privately printed pamphlet is an attack on the doctrines and teachings of the Filipino Federation of America (a Filipino Nationalist movement) and its president, Hilario Camino Moncado (the "Master").

91. Dorita, Sister Mary. "Filipino Immigration to Hawaii. Master's thesis [History], University of Hawaii, 1954. 138 pp. UHH

Traces the history of the immigration to Hawaii of Filipino laborers recruited in the Philippines by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association from 1906 to 1946. Using data gathered from H.S.P.A. sources, government documents, interviews, correspondence, and periodicals, the author tells the story of why, when, and in what manner some 125,000 Filipinos came to Hawaii.

92. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and Filipino Exclusion." In *The Filipino Exclusion Movement 1927-1935*, Occasional Papers No.1, Institute of Asian Studies, pp. 11-29. Quezon City, Philippines: University of the Philippines, 1967.



Well-documented study details the efforts of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to bend and amend the mainland's exclusion laws in order to maintain a sufficient pool of labor in Hawaii. Two tables are included. The first records the number of Filipinos brought to Hawaii by the H.S.P.A. from 1909 to 1946; and the second records Filipino immigration to Hawaii from 1909 to 1929. Both tables include a breakdown by sex.

93. Dougan, C. A. "Tuberculosis Control in Hawaii." *Plantation Health* 2(1938):5-10.

UHH

A plea for tighter control of tuberculosis cases in Hawaii utilizes the case history of a Filipino family that resisted treatment for its infected members. A chart illustrates the spread of the disease through the family.

94. Dougherty, Henry E. "Manpower on the Plantations." *Paradise of the Pacific* 53(1941):5-8.

UHH

The history of the importation of labor for Hawaii's sugar plantations is traced from 1835 to 1941. Filipino labor importation began in 1906 and was in progress at the time the article was written.

95. Dranga, Jane. "Racial Factors in the Employment of Women." *Social Process in Hawaii* 2(1936):11-14.

UHH

Although the article does not contain direct references to Filipinos in the text, a table of women in selected occupations in Honolulu in 1930 includes Filipinos in the data.

96. Duckworth-Ford, R. A. *Report on Hawaiian Sugar Plantations and Filipino Labor*. Report to the Governor General of the Philippines. Manila: Privately printed, 1926. 10 pp.

UHH

Report is based on a three-week investigation of the living conditions of Filipino plantation laborers in 1926. It found Filipino workers the recipients of equitable contract terms, good wages, comfortable living quarters, medical and hospital care, and generous provisions for educational improvement and recreation. It

was also largely unsympathetic to the labor movement and to Filipinos in Honolulu who attempted to organize and agitate against the sugar plantations.

97. Dunn, William T. "Twenty-three Years of Obstetrics on Plantations of Hawaii." *Plantation Health* 3(1938):4-5. UHH
- Includes sketchy information on Filipino customs regarding childbirth.
98. . "Flu Epidemic of 1917." *Plantation Health* 21(1956):5-7. UHH
- Filipinos are mentioned as having been especially hard hit by the flu, suffering most of the deaths during this epidemic.
99. Du Puy, William A. *Hawaii and its Race Problem*. Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, Government Printing Office, 1930. 131 pp. UHH
- A federal government publication to clarify the race situation instigated by the Massie case. Written from a government official's personal observations. Several paragraphs are devoted to each major ethnic group. Personal impressions of various Filipino ethnolinguistic groups in Hawaii are included.
100. Eagen, E. J. "Report of E. J. Eagen in the Hawaiian Islands." In *Hearings Before the House Committee on Labor Board and Wagner Acts*, May 3, 1940, pp. 615-623. Mimeographed. UHH
- A report critical of conditions in Hawaii. Prepared by a government investigator in 1939-40. Exploitation of Filipinos is cited as one of many problems. Specific information on expenses and costs of living incurred by Filipinos on the plantations is discussed as are Filipino labor strikes and racial conflicts between Filipinos and other camps.
101. Ebaugh, Franklin G. *Mental Health in Hawaii. A Survey of Mental Hygiene Facilities in Honolulu*. Honolulu: Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, 1937. UHH-HAM-microfilm

Conditions for the treatment of the mentally ill are reported as they existed in Hawaii during the mid-thirties. It is noted that those Filipinos who showed signs of mental disorder were returned to the Philippines by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

102. Ecklund, Archie M. "Some Observations Concerning Intestinal Parasites." *The Queen's Hospital Bulletin* 7(1930).

UHH

Report indicates that Filipino adults and Portuguese children showed the highest rates of intestinal paracitism.

103. Edelman, Lily. *Hawaii U.S.A.* New York: Nelson and Sons, 1954. 136 pp.

UHH

Written primarily for early teens with the intent of illustrating the similarities between Hawaii and mainland young people. Traces the history of Hawaii through 1954 and acknowledges the existence of prejudice in Hawaii, especially against Filipinos.

104. Enright, John B., and Walter R. Jaeckle. "Ethnic Differences in Psychopathology." *Social Process* 25(1961-62):71-77.

UHH

Symptom data were gathered from legal commitment papers of fifty-eight Japanese and sixty-five Filipino "schizophrenic reaction paranoid type" patients admitted to Hawaii State Hospital beginning July 1, 1954. Data were used to support the authors' hypothesis that standard psychiatric diagnostic terms obscure ethnic group differences in symptoms.

105. \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. "Psychiatric Symptoms and Diagnosis in Two Subcultures." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 10(1963):12-17.

HAM

Data for admission to the Hawaii State Hospital for a six-year period since 1954 show that Japanese and Filipino patients diagnosed as Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid type actually exhibit differing symptoms. Filipinos tended to express their feelings more freely and directly, and thus revealed these orientations in their symptoms.

106. Erdman, J. P. "Filipino Work on Kauai." *The Friend* 88(1919):208. UHH-HSL
- Brief overview of the missionary work that was done among Filipino plantation workers.
107. Esperanza, Freddie A. "A Study of the General Attitudes and Knowledge of the Filipino Immigrants in Kalihi and Wahiawa Toward Public Assistance." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1972. 138 pp. UHH
- Investigates the use of public assistance programs to determine the influence of the degree of knowledge of programs available, the cultural concepts of the study group, and the socioeconomic problems encountered. Results indicate that the younger, better-educated, more urbanized long-term Filipino residents of the state are more willing to contact public agencies for assistance.
108. Esser, Wright. "Barrio Fiesta, Seven Thousand Gather to Say Aloha and Mabuhay to President of the Philippines Carlos P. Garcia." *Paradise of the Pacific* 70(1950):12-13. UHH
- Recounts the special celebration held in honor of visiting Philippine President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia.
109. *Ethnic Groups by Census Tract, Sex, Median Age, Per Cent of Total Population and Sex Ratio.* Honolulu: East-West Population Institute [1975]. Computer printout. DPED
- Filipino section contains details from 1970 census covering demographic data.
110. Eubank, Lauriel E. "The Effects of the First Six Months of World War II on the Attitudes of Koreans and Filipinos toward Japanese in Hawaii." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1943. 190 pp. UHH-HAM-microfilm
- Describes the effect of the war on Korean and Filipino attitudes toward the Japanese. Data derived from unofficial reports of the Morale Section of Civilian Defense, interviews, and pertinent books and newspaper articles.

111. Fagarang, Francisco B. "Health Improvement Among Our Filipinos." *Plantation Health* 24(1959):9. UHH
- Edited report, filed by a member of the Lihue Dispensary, attributes health improvement to changes in diet and better health care.
112. Fanning, Robert J. "A Dental Survey of United States Army Inductees in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 9(1952):214-215. UHH
- Filipino inductees were found to have the lowest number of decayed, missing, or filled teeth of any ethnic group.
113. Felipe, Virgilio. "Some Brown People I Know." *Hawaii Pono Journal* 1(1970):13-16 UHH-HAM
- Author spent a day with a Filipino immigrant family living in Honolulu. Article deals with problems of employment, acceptance, and separation from home.
114. Fenz, Walter D. "Comparative Need Patterns of Five Ancestry Groups in Hawaii." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1962. 90 pp. UHH
- The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was administered to 1015 Oahu high school seniors--including 67 Filipinos--representing five ethnic groups. See also Entries 115 and 577.
115. \_\_\_\_\_, and Abe Arkoff. "Comparative Need Patterns of Five Ancestry Groups in Hawaii." *Journal of Social Psychology* 58(1962):65-89.
- The article is revised and adapted from Fenz's Master's thesis [Entry 114]. The predominantly second generation Filipino-American samples showed significant patterns in values and needs, the results of which are not in basic agreement with the stereotypes of Filipinos as indicated in Vinacke's study (see Entry 577).

116. Fergusson, Erna. *Our Hawaii* New York: Knopf, 1942. SL-UHH  
Contains some generally derogatory and/or stereotyped descriptions of Filipino plantation workers, behavior patterns, and status in Hawaii.
117. "Filipino Contract Laborers in Hawaii." *Monthly Labor Review* 23(1926):684-689. HAM  
Describes the labor situation including the terms under which workers contracted to come to Hawaii and the supervision of conditions in Hawaii by the Philippine government. See also Entry 122.
118. "Filipino Deaths." *Plantation Health* 12(1948):22-23. UHH  
Efforts made to determine the cause of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome" are discussed. One theory proposed is that experiencing a violent dream after eating a big meal would cause a sudden excess reaction of the heart that would in turn cause a stasis in the lungs.
119. "Filipino Fashions." *Paradise of the Pacific* 60(1948):10-11. UHH  
The evolution of the style, form, and types of fabric of the Filipino dress or *terno* is discussed briefly and illustrated with a two-page spread of pictures of the dresses.
120. Filipino Federation of America, Inc. "Territorial Wide Joint Branches Goodwill Program, May 27 to June 24, 1940." Arranged by the Executive Committee, Territorial Board of Advisors. Honolulu, 1940. 55 pp. UHH  
Program printed for a convention of the Filipino Federation of America branches in Hawaii. Consists primarily of letters from various officials welcoming the founder, Moncado, to Hawaii.
121. *Filipino Herald of Hawaii* 1(1962). [UHH collection contains only I, 5.] UHH

Semi-monthly paper printed primarily in English, but with a small Ilocano section. Contains news items from the Philippines and Hawaii of interest to the Filipino community.

122. "Filipino Labor in Hawaii." *International Labor Review* 15(1927):581-586.

HAM

Gives a summary of the 1926 report made by the Philippine Commissioner of Labor to Hawaii about the conditions of labor on the Hawaii plantations. Terms, working conditions, and problems of the Filipino laborers are briefly enumerated. See also Entry 117.

123. *Filipino News* 1-30. Lihue, Kauai: Filipino News, Ltd. 1931-1959. [UHH collection contains only issues 17 through 30]

UHH

News of Filipinos in Hawaii and the Philippines, with the majority of the Hawaiian news concerning events on Kauai. Some issues are printed in English and Ilocano, others in Ilocano only.

124. "The Filipino Question at the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Club." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* 32(1926):449-458.

UHH

Account of a discussion of the Philippine independence question conducted by Hawaii Filipinos for the edification of Pacific Club members. Also includes a brief statement of the purpose of the Rizal Pioneers in Hawaii.

125. Filipino Women's League. *Hawaii Filipino's Favorite Recipes*. Pearl City: Filipino Women's League, 1974. 122 pp.

HSL

Collection of recipes that includes some contributed by local Filipino families. The volume is illustrated.

126. Finney, Joseph C. "Attitudes of Others toward Hawaiians." *Social Process* 25(1961-62):78-83.

UHH

Summary of data obtained in interviews with seventy-three non-Hawaiians, including one Filipino. Attempts

to show the influence of certain psychological conflicts within individuals upon their attitudes toward Hawaiians.

127. Finney, Joseph C. "Judgements of Ethnic Groups." *Journal of Psychology* 68(1968):321-328.

HAM

A follow-up of Vinacke's 1949 study of stereotyping in Hawaii. See Entry 577. Confirms previous findings.

128. \_\_\_\_\_. "Intercultural Differences in Personality." In *Culture, Change, Mental Health and Poverty*, edited by Joseph C. Finney. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1969, pp. 234-274.

UHH

Ratings of eleven ethnic groups by University of Hawaii students are compared and contrasted. The Filipinos were scored highest on dissociating or hysterical qualities. Data presented in tabular form.

129. \_\_\_\_\_. "Psychiatry and Multiculturalism in Hawaii." *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 9(1963):5-11.

HAM

Using clinical tests, diagnosis, and impressions, the author found substantial symptom differences of ethnic groups among the patients in outpatient mental health clinics in Hawaii. Filipino patients showed a high incidence of oral aggression and a directing of hostility toward others.

130. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Filipino Murderer in Hawaii: Some Implications for Ethno-psychology." Paper presented at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society, May 1-3, 1969. Milwaukee.

Gives data obtained on the personality of imprisoned Filipinos in Hawaii who have been convicted of murder. It is felt that "this behavior pattern springs from the cultural personality, the values, the defense mechanisms, the patterns of interpersonal relations, the implicit assumptions of the whole cultural group." Following the text is a brief discussion with two Filipino behavioral scientists.



131. Fisher, Hyman W. "The Disease of Filipino Men." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 18(1959):252-255.

UHH

The incidence of diseases among one hundred Filipino men over the age of forty years, who were among the patients at the Queen's Hospital in late 1957, is reported as a first step toward defining the health problems of the Filipinos in Hawaii.

132. Fleming, Paulette, Judith Gallo, Janet Horie, Sharon Noguchi, and Somsong Youtraraksa. "Socio-cultural Characteristics Associated with Contraceptive Practice; A Study of Contraceptive Behavior in Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian, Filipino, and Samoan Women in Selected Low-income Housing Projects in Honolulu, Hawaii." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1973. 209 pp.

UHH

Maintains that a relationship exists between certain cultural characteristics and contraceptive practices. Of special value are the sections describing traditional concepts regarding sex and childbearing in each culture. As a group, Filipino women were found to be the best educated of the three studied and were more likely to be users of some form of birth control despite the negative policy of the Catholic church.

133. Forman, Sheila Maria da Silva. "Cultural Differences in Response to Filmed Child Behavior Sequences." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1972. 58 pp.

UHH

The behavior of a single Filipino immigrant child is found to support the premise that cultural differences more complex than a simple language barrier may complicate efforts to teach immigrant children. Valuable for its illustration of the differences between Anglo and Filipino concepts of "good" behavior, the study also indicates that observation of actual classroom behavior must be a part of research in curriculum development and Filipino culture.

134. Freeman, Otis W. "The Peopling of Hawaii." *The Journal of Geography* 27(1928):125-144.

UHH

Examines the factors that led to the settlement of Hawaii from the fifth century A.D. to modern times. Chief among these factors was the sugar industry's

need for abundant cheap labor that led to the importation of workers, including Filipinos. According to the 1920 census data presented, Filipinos comprised the fourth largest ethnic group in Hawaii. Ninety percent of these were plantation workers and accounted for half the total number of plantation laborers in 1926.

135. Fricker, Sandra K. M. "Achievement Orientation of Adolescent Women of Hawaiian, Japanese and Filipino-American Descent." Master's thesis [Human Development], University of California. 51 pp.

UHH

The levels of aspiration and the antecedents of achievement orientation of the three ethnic groups are compared. Data based on interviews with high achieving women and mothers on Kauai. The survey shows that the Filipino-American women had a contemporary view of the female role and higher educational and vocational goals than the Hawaiian women. Like the two other groups, Filipino mothers were more influential than fathers as role models for their high achieving daughters. However, Filipino women felt more ambivalent toward their mothers.

136. Fuchs, Lawrence H. *Hawaii Pono: A Social History*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1961. 501 pp.

HSL-UHH

Covers the events and developments in Hawaii from annexation to the granting of statehood. Chapter 5, and portions of subsequent chapters, are devoted to the history, conflicts, cultural origins, problems, and the plantation experience of the Filipinos in Hawaii.

137. Gallimore, Ronald. "Variations in the Motivational Antecedents of Achievement among Hawaii's Ethnic Groups." In *Transcultural Research in Mental Health*, vol. 2 of Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific, edited by William P. Lebra. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1972, pp. 227-248.

UHH

Although primarily concerned with Hawaiians, some information on experiments involving Filipinos is given. Out of one test cohort, rural Filipinos were noted to show a higher percentage of achievement than urban or rural Hawaiians, but a lower rate than that displayed by the Japanese test group. Originally presented at the Conference of Culture and Mental Health in Asia and the Pacific, March 17-21, 1969.

138. Glick, Clarence. "Residential Dispersion of Urban Chinese." *Social Process* 2(1936):28-34.

UHH

Although mainly a study of the distribution of the Chinese population of Honolulu, statistics on the Filipino population of the "Chinatown" area from 1900 to 1930 are included.

139. Gordon, Walton M. "Some Educational Implications of Juvenile Delinquency." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1934. 70 pp.

UHH

Analysis of the prisoners held at the Boys Industrial School indicates that juvenile delinquents tend to come from large lower-class families and to score poorly on conventional intelligence tests. Filipinos were found with almost identical frequency in both the boys prison and the public schools; 5.51 percent of total prison group vs. 5.47 percent of total public school population.

140. Gorospe, Otillo. "Filipinos Make History in Hawaii." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* (March, 1933):241-253.

UHH

A general description of the Filipino situation in Hawaii. Discusses intentions for emigrating and mentions the custom of sending savings to families in the Philippines.

141. Gotshalk, Henry C., and John Bell. "Coronary Thrombosis in the Territory of Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 9(1949): 24-26.

UHH

Statistical evaluation is presented of the occurrence of myocardial infraction among 134 cases representing nine ethnic groups treated at the Queen's Hospital between January 1, 1943, and January 1, 1948. The Filipinos, along with the Japanese, were found to be the least likely of the groups to be affected by the disease.

142. Gudeman, Howard E. "A Brief Note on the Concept of Ethnology in Psychosocial Research." Honolulu: Hawaii State Hospital, February, 1966. Mimeographed. 4 pp.

UHH

Notes the inconsistencies of the racial criteria of ethnic classification used by the Department of Health. Four methods used at the Hawaii State Hospital "to delineate differences that are a function of a person's ethnic background" are listed, and the illogical criteria for identifying "Filipinos" under the rules of the Department of Health are mentioned.

143. Gudeman, Howard E. "On the Relationship Between Ethnic Stereotypes and Mental Health Data." Paper presented to the annual meeting of the WICHE Commissioners. Honolulu, August 12, 1968. 8 pp.

UHH

It is suggested that stereotyped behavior and observed mental health characteristics derive from a common value system unique to each group.

144. \_\_\_\_\_. "Ten-year Profile of Hawaii's State Hospital" A Statistical Analysis." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 26(1967): 201-206.

UHH

Changes occurring at the Hawaii State Hospital for the period 1954-1964 regarding such factors as patient population, sex, age, and ethnic origin, etc. are reported. Statistics taken from hospital records give the number and percentage of patients representing seven ethnic groups, including Filipinos.

145. Gulick, Sidney L. *American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918. 257 pp.

UHH

Final chapter concerns Hawaii; discussion is principally of the Japanese. However, statistics given show: (1) the estimated number of Filipinos in Hawaii as of June 30, 1916; (2) the number of Filipino pupils in the public and private schools from 1912 through 1916, (3) the number of Filipino monthly newspapers and other publications in circulation at the time.

146. \_\_\_\_\_. *Mixing the Races in Hawaii: A Study of the Growing Neo-Hawaiian American Race*. Honolulu: "The Hawaiian Board Book Rooms," 1937. 220 pp.

UHH

Description and analyses of the biological, psychological, educational, political, social, and religious

factors that contribute to the creation of a homogeneous people from the multiracial elements of Hawaii's population. Numerous statistical tables.

147. Haas, Michael. *Employment Patterns Within Hawaii State and Local Government*. Honolulu, September 1975. Mimeographed.

UHH

A report analyzing in detail the ethnic employment patterns in the state and county governments of Hawaii for affirmative action purposes. Indicates that Filipinos were grossly underrepresented in state and county employment, especially in upper-level positions. The report contains recommendations for affirmative action and fair employment practices in public employment within the state. Also see Entry 265.

148. Hale, Harry M. "A Study of the Music Talents of Hawaiian, Filipino and Portuguese Children." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1936. 68 pp.

UHH

The musical talent and intelligence of seventy-five selected Hawaiian, Filipino, and Portuguese school-children aged 10-18 are compared. It was found that the Filipino children excelled in tests for pitch, intensity, and consonance; placed second in the tests for the sense of rhythm and time; and third in the tests for tonal memory. No explanations are offered for these findings.

149. Handley, Katherine N. *Four Case Studies in Hawaii: Intercultural Problems and the Practice of Social Work*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1961. 65 pp.

UHH-HAM

One case involves an unmarried Chinese mother and the Filipino father of their child. The discussion traces the family life, roles, customs, values, and behavior in Chinese-Filipino culture and how they operate in the Hawaii setting in this particular case.

150. Hara, Clarence M., and Patrick E. Oka. "Correction or Confirmation." *Social Process in Hawaii* 17(1953):46-51.

UHH

Three studies of recidivism, based on the records of the Waialeale Training School for Boys, Oahu Prison, and the Territorial Department of Institutions, are reviewed. Ratio of recidivism among Filipinos was the highest of any of the nine ethnic groups listed.

151. Hartung, Bruno J. "A Study of Changes in Employment Conditions Among the Sugar Workers of Hawaii." Master's thesis [Social Sciences], Catholic University of America, 1948. 67 pp.

UHH

Changes in employment conditions among the workers on Hawaii sugar plantations between 1941 and 1946 are discussed. Reference is made to Filipinos in connection with the founding, in 1920, of the Filipino Labor Union and with strikes organized by Filipino workers between 1920 and 1937. Statistics taken from *Statehood for Hawaii* (see Entry 556) regarding citizenship and ethnic descent of employees representing eight ethnic groups include those for Filipinos.

152. Haus, Lawrence H. "Immigration and Nationality in the Hawaiian Islands." United States Justice Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Monthly Review* 4(1946):21-24.

Contains general information on the history of immigration laws in Hawaii from 1894. The effect of these laws on Filipino immigration, especially the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, is discussed in the final third of the article.

153. Hawaii Association of Asian and Pacific Peoples. "A Shared Beginning, an Asian and Pacific Perspective of Social Conditions in Hawaii. *Proceedings* of the Hawaii Association of Asian and Pacific Peoples Statewide Mental Health Conference, June 14-15, 1974. Honolulu. 172 pp.

UHH--HAM

Conditions in Hawaii, focusing on crime and delinquency, education, health, housing, and welfare reported in detail and supported with extensive statistical information. Filipinos are mentioned throughout.

154. Hawaii. Board of Paroles and Pardons. Department of Social Services and Housing. *Report* 1961/62 -- . Honolulu.

UHH

The number of paroles and discharges from prison by offense, sentencing of parole violators, and the types of offenses committed are reported by ethnic group.

155. Hawaii. Board of Paroles and Pardons. *Annual Report* (1946/47- 1968/69, 1972/73). Honolulu, 1947-74.

HAM-SL-UHH

The best source of all official statistics relating to paroles and pardons. Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. *Parole in Hawaii* for the year 1951-52 is an integral part of this series.

156. Hawaii. Board of Prison Directors. *Report of the Board of Prison Directors* 1930/31-1938/39. Honolulu, 1932-1939. (Superseded by the *Annual Report* of the Board of Paroles and Pardons.)

UHH

The official statistics reported here relating to prisons, paroles and pardons go into greater detail than the later *Annual Report*.

157. Hawaii. Board of Immigration [Board of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, after 1911.] *Report of the Board of Immigration to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii*. 8 vols. 1907-1916.

AH-UHH

Annual reports contain statistics on the arrivals and departures of peoples to Hawaii from 1907 to 1916, including Filipino males, females, and children.

158. Hawaii. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Identification. *Annual Report* 1948/49-1953/54. Honolulu, 1949-1954.

UHH

Reports include statistical breakdowns by ethnic make up and sex of person charged.

159. Hawaii. Bureau of Nutrition. *Racial Foods in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1958. 16 pp.

UHH-HAM-HSL

Filipino foods are described on pages 4-6. Includes an overview of Filipino eating habits, dishes, and some cultural background on the subject.

160. Hawaii. Bureau of Public Health Nursing. "Nurses Report on Childbearing Traditions." (Part II. Filipino Beliefs and Practices) *Hawaii Health Messenger* 16(March 1955):3.

UHH

Discusses present-day beliefs and practices associated with childbearing gleaned from interviews conducted by public health nurses with 37 rural and 7 urban Filipino families in Hawaii. Subjects of these folkways range from advance determination of the baby's sex to the practices after birth thought necessary for preserving the health of the mother. Nearly all the folkways discussed are adjudged harmless, but several suggestions on effective nursing practices in light of these folkways are offered.

161. Hawaii. Bureau of Public Health Nursing. "Nurses Report on Childbearing Traditions." (Part V. Racial Birth Beliefs Similar, Survey Summary Reveals--Conclusion of Five Parts) *Hawaii Health Messenger* 16(June 1955):4.

UHH

Compares the childbearing beliefs and practices of the four racial groups included in the study, "Cultural Beliefs and Practices of the Childbearing Period and Their Implications for Nursing Practice," and restate Filipino beliefs and practices discussed in Part II of the series (Entry 160). Also see Entry 82.

162. Hawaii. Bureau of Vital Statistics. *Report of the Registrar General*. Honolulu, 1912-1940. [Twenty volumes in four books]

AH-UHH

Detailed statistical information is reported on births, deaths, and other vital information with a breakdown of the data according to ethnicity.

163. Hawaii. Commission on Children and Youth. *Children Born Out of Wedlock in Hawaii*. Report of the Committee on Illegitimacy. Honolulu, 1955. 22 pp.

UHH



The socioeconomic factors and the medical and legal aspects of illegitimacy in Hawaii are discussed and recommendations made on how to cope with the problem. Department of Health statistics show that illegitimate Filipino births during 1952 ranked third highest of those recorded among various ethnic groups. No probable cause was named.

164. Hawaii. Commission on Children and Youth. *A Study of Unwed Mothers in Hawaii: A Survey of Unwed Mothers' Use of Social and Medical Services in Hawaii in 1964-1965*. Report No. 32. Honolulu, 1966. 41 pp.

UHH

The study seeks to determine the adequacy of community services in Hawaii to unwed mothers and to identify specific socioeconomic groups that may need special attention. Subjects used were 447 mothers representing six major ethnic groups, including Filipinos. Data were derived from records of hospitals and private physicians.

165. Hawaii. Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. State Immigration Service Center. *Report 1972* (Study of 500 immigrant Filipino families, 1971, pp. 44-64).

UHH-HAM-HSL

Using the findings of a University of Hawaii Master's thesis (see Entry 301), the report describes the activities of the State Immigration Service Center and its response to the problems of foreign immigrants and American Samoans who have settled in Hawaii. Appendix III is a report of the Airport Demonstration Project and relates several case histories involving Filipino immigrants.

166. Hawaii. Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. State Immigration Service Center. *Report on Immigration Services and Problems*. Honolulu, 1973. 87 pp.

UHH-SL-HSL

Covers the impact of immigration on the state and the problems identified by the Commission, such as health, housing, and employment. Mentions the clash of values between local and immigrant Filipinos as well as project "Operation Manong" and other organizations and agencies providing services to immigrants.

167. Hawaii. Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. State Immigration Service Center. *Proceedings of Seminar on Immigrant Problems and Available Services*. Honolulu, 1974. UHH
- Seminar held January 4, 1974, was a part of the ongoing effort to encourage agency representatives to share their concerns and assessments of immigrant problems.
168. Hawaii. Department of Education. *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instructions to the Governor of Hawaii*. Annual. Honolulu, 1937-63. UHH
- Only the 1944-47 report includes an ethnic breakdown of the student population.
169. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Annual Report* (1866/68; 1872/74-1963/64 with slight irregularities). Honolulu, 1868-1964. (Supplementary statistical reports covering calendar years were issued for the years 1948, 1949, and 1957-67.) SL-UHH
- Tabulated summaries of health statistics by sex, age, and ethnic group include rate of infant mortality, marriages, divorces, and accidental death for Filipinos.
170. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Health Surveillance Survey--Special Tabulations*. "Compilation of Continuing Survey." Issued occasionally. (DPED has report for 1972 only.) DPED
- Statistical information is given on population, income, and residence by ethnic group and military status.
171. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Psychiatric Inpatient Program, Hawaii State Hospital and Chronic Hospitals*. Honolulu: Mental Health Statistical Section, Research and Statistics Office, 1968. UHH
- First of three annual reports, covers the population of the State Hospital for the fiscal year 1966-67. Provides a detailed statistical breakdown of patient population by sex, age, ethnic background, occupation, and type of illness or reason for treatment.

172. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Psychiatric Inpatient Program, Hawaii State Hospital and Chronic Hospitals*. Honolulu: Mental Health Register, Research and Statistics Office, 1969.

UHH

Second report in the series covers the population of State Hospital for the fiscal year 1967-68; essentially identical in format to first report. Older Filipino men in the rural areas were found to make up the bulk of the Filipino patient population, but statistics indicated an increase in the number of women and younger men being treated.

173. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Psychiatric Inpatient Program, Hawaii State Hospital and Chronic Hospitals*. Honolulu: Mental Health Register, Research and Statistics Office, 1970.

Final report covers fiscal year 1968-69. The Filipino inpatient population, already lower than the percentage of Filipinos in the total State population, is found to have declined slightly, but with the number of women and younger men increasing slightly from the previous year.

174. Hawaii. Department of Health. *Statistical Report*. Annual. DPED collection starts with 1950.

DPED

Statistical information is reported on births, abortions, deaths, and marriages. Data broken down by ethnic group.

175. Hawaii. Department of Health. "Waimano Training School and Hospital, State of Hawaii." *Mental Health Register*. Honolulu, 1966.

UHH

Characteristics of hospital residents are recorded by statistical tables listing the sex, age, and ethnic background of patients.

176. Hawaii. Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. *Statewide Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Program*. Honolulu: Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, March 1972. Issued periodically.

DPED

Although primarily concerned with labor force breakdown by sex, statistics on ethnic distribution by sex and county are included.

177. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. "Population Characteristics of Hawaii, 1972." *Population Report* 2(October 1974). 18 pp.

DPED

Tables report civilian and military status, mobility, and family income before taxes of Hawaii's ethnic groups.

178. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *Report on Immigration Services and Problems, 1973*. Honolulu: Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, 1973.

HSL-UHH

Same as Entry 166.

179. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *Community Profiles for Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1973.

HSL-HAM-UHH

Provides comparable items of information concerning the ninety-three cities, towns, and villages designated for Hawaii by the 1970 census, the State and its four counties, as well as the islands and minor civic divisions within each county. Statistical information given only on the population breakdown of ethnic groups in each particular community.

180. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *The State of Hawaii Data Book: A Statistical Abstract*. Annual. Honolulu, 1967.

SL-UHH

The State's official statistics on a wide range of items brings together data that had previously been available only from many different sources. A considerable amount of the information relates to economic indicators; the section on population provides a good general source. Because of the changing criteria in determining ethnicity, care must be taken in comparing ethnic shifts in population. The *Data Book* replaced the *Statistical Abstract of Hawaii*.

181. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. Research and Economic Analysis Division. *Distribution of the Filipino Population in Hawaii County by Age and Sex by Census Tracts: 1970*. Honolulu, 1974. 17 pp. DPED
- Includes maps and detailed statistical information on the Filipino population in Hawaii county.
182. Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *Components of Change in the Civilian Population of Hawaii, by Ethnic Group and Military Dependency, 1950-1960*. Honolulu, 1961. 2 pp. UHH
- Demographic data are presented based on estimates by the Department of Planning and Research and information furnished by the State Department of Health, and the military. Filipinos were found to have increased in number during the decade under consideration but remained the fourth largest ethnic group in the Islands.
183. Hawaii. Department of Public Welfare. *Adoption of Children in Hawaii, Annual Report*. Honolulu, 1949-1962 [Report for 1950 missing] UHH
- Data on ethnic background of adopted children are given. However, no explanation is offered for the fact that, compared to the proportion of Filipinos in Hawaii, there was a smaller proportion of Filipino children adopted
184. Hawaii. Department of Social Services and Housing. *Annual Report (1946/47, 1961/62, 1968/69, 1972/73)*. UHH
- Reports the number of paroles and discharges from prison by offense, sentencing of parole violations, and by the number of paroles and type of offense by ethnic group.
185. Hawaii. Department of Social Services. *Adoption in Hawaii: 1955-1964*. Honolulu: Research and Statistics Office, 1965. 22 pp. UHH
- Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. Of the adoptions between 1957-1964, Filipinos comprised 6.5 percent.

186. Hawaii. "Executive Files of Hawaii's Governors." Microfilm. AH-UHH
- Papers contain some materials about the positions taken by Hawaii's Territorial governors with regard to Hawaii's immigration policies, Filipino labor immigration, and their views of various effects affecting Filipinos in Hawaii.
187. Hawaii. Governor's Committee on Education. *Report*. Honolulu, 1931. Mimeographed. [Bound in three parts. Part I, 312 pp; Part II, 323 pp; Part III, 234 pp.] UHH
- Contains some statistics on Filipino immigration, school enrollment, and crime conviction. Mentions several social and cultural factors responsible for the high rate of conviction among Filipino youth.
188. Hawaii. Legislature, House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture, Forestry, Promotion and Immigration. *Report of the Committee on Agriculture and Immigration of the House of Representatives, Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Session of 1911, in Response to a Resolution Requiring Inquiry into the Question of Filipino Immigration*. Honolulu: Mercantile Publishing Co., 1911. 23 pp. UHH
- Short collection of letters and other reports that supported the contention that Filipinos were good for the plantations. Contains a list of "Filipino arrivals by lots" from July 20, 1909, through December 23, 1910, with name of ship listed.
189. Hawaii. *Mental Health Register*. Reports 1-6 (1966-69). UHH
- A series of reports relating to mental health, retardation, and allied areas put out by the Department of Health. Reports 3 [see Entry 364] and 5 [see Entry 87] supply some information pertaining to Filipinos.
190. Hawaii. Office of Economic Opportunity. *Lanai: Survey of Low Income Population*. Honolulu, 1972. 43 pp. HSL-HAM-UHH

Percentages of the Filipino population by socio-economic status are given. Survey was conducted by Marian Merce.

191. Hawaii. Office of Economic Opportunity. *Maui Community Profile*. Honolulu, 1970. 83 pp.

HSL

The profile "presents basic demographic characteristics, social and attitudinal information, as well as socio-economic data," and contains good statistical information on the general status of the Filipino population on Maui.

192. Hawaii. Office of Health Statistics. *The Race Item in Vital Statistics Records*. Honolulu, 1962. 3 pp.

UHH

Discusses the use of the concept of race in providing vital statistics as they relate to Hawaii. States that "for legal purposes, the Office of Health Statistics makes no determination as to race of child." A table is included that lists the number of each ethnic group.

193. Hawaii. Office of Library Services. *Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin 1929-1973*. 10 vols. Honolulu, 1973.

UHH

Detailed index organized by subject. Many categories relate to Filipinos in Hawaii, such as Filipino cookery, Filipino dancers, Filipino Federation of America, Inc., conferences, problems of immigrants, businesses, etc.

194. Hawaii. Territorial Planning Board. *First Progress Report; An Historic Inventory of the Physical, Social, and Economic, and Industrial Resources of the Territory of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., 1939. 2nd ed. 322 pp.

UHH

Statistics relevant to the Filipinos as a group are 1938 census figures that show the Filipinos as the fourth largest ethnic group and 1930 data showing the Filipinos as the largest gainfully employed group in the Territory, with 95.7% of males employed.

195. Hawaii Filipino News. *The Progress of Hawaii's Filipinos*. Honolulu: Hawaii Filipino News, 1937. Pamphlet. AH
- This broad introduction to the economic status of the Filipinos in Hawaii includes a brief description of their participation in sports, in education, and in the social life of Hawaii. Pamphlet prepared for distribution to reach potential newspaper advertisers.
196. "Hawaii Filipinos Celebrate Independence." *Paradise of the Pacific* 59(1947):12-13. UHH
- Reports on the local celebration of the first anniversary of Philippine independence.
197. Hawaii Interracial Committee. "Report of Hawaii Interracial Committee on Filipino Importation." Honolulu, 1945. 3 pp. UHH
- A review of the discussions by the Hawaii Interracial Committee on the social aspects of the 1946 plan to recruit 6,000 Filipino males and 3,000 wives in the Philippines to work on Hawaiian plantations. Significant recommendations were made for adoption of the plan.
198. Hawaii Laborer's Association. *Facts About the Strike on Sugar Plantations in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1920. Pamphlet. 27 pp. UHH
- Describes conditions leading up to the unsuccessful general strike against sugar plantations in Hawaii, first declared by the Filipino Labor Union on January 19, 1920.
199. Hawaii Tumor Registry. "Cancer in Hawaii--Morbidity and Treatment--5 Years, 1960-1964." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 27(1968):409-456. UHH
- Extensive coverage of rates of incidence of tumors occurring in Filipinos. Other ethnic groups are also studied.
200. *Hawaii-Nei*, 1-10(January 1941-December 1950). Honolulu: Hawaii-Nei Publishing Co., 1941-1950. UHH



Monthly magazine published for and by members of the local Filipino community. Contains pictures and articles on activities of local Filipinos and on events in the Philippines.

201. *Hawaiian Reporter*. 2 vols. Honolulu, June 18, 1959-March 16, 1961. Filipino edition entitled *Benneg Filipino*.

UHH

Illustrated weekly labor newspaper emphasizing Filipino labor news. Includes sections on the outer islands. Also covers sports news.

202. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. *Census of Hawaiian Sugar Plantations* (1930/31-1956/57). Honolulu, 1931-1957. 26 vols. in two books.

HSPA-UHH

Statistical information includes figures on race, citizenship, civil status, and housing of plantation employees. Filipinos receive considerable coverage.

203. \_\_\_\_\_. *Filipino Emigration Project, 1945-1946*. Honolulu, 1946. 27 pp.

HSL

Official report on the last HSPA-sponsored migration of Filipinos to Hawaii. Includes statistics on where they came from, how they were processed, and where they went.

204. \_\_\_\_\_. *Health Research Project, Report on the Dietary Observations Carried on at Ewa Plantation, 1932-1933*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin Press, 1934. 24 pp.

UHH

Health project conducted under the auspices of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Ewa Plantation Company, and the Queen's Hospital Research Department. Reports on the success of reducing disease and infant mortality at Ewa Plantation through the application of modern dietary and child-care/rearing methods. Illustrated.

205. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. *Proceedings*  
[of Annual Meetings]. Honolulu, 1905-1965.

HSPA-UHH

Filipinos referred to only in the report given each year by the outgoing president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. References are made to the need for more labor, the arrival and approval by the HSPA of Philippine Labor Commissioner Cayetano Ligot, the strikes of 1920 and 1924, Filipino agitators and their encouragement by the Japanese press, the fight against the Filipino-exclusion movement in Congress, and the return of Filipino laborers to the Philippines.

206. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Sugar Industry of Hawaii and the Labor Shortage: What it Means to the United States and Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1921. 47 pp.

UHH

Published soon after the plantation strike of 1920, the HSPA emphasizes the need to recruit foreign labor. Cites the consequences to Hawaii if not allowed to do so. Illustrated.

207. \_\_\_\_\_. (Annual) Report of the President. Honolulu, 1926-1969 (lacks 1927-29, 1939-43).

UHH

Several references contain the HSPA view of Filipino recruitment and their suitability to plantation labor before 1947.

208. *Hawaii's Filamerican Tribune*. Honolulu, 1950--irregular. Printed in English, Ilocano, Tagalog, and Visayan. Collection begins with Vol. 11, No. 6 (1950).

UHH

Contents include local and national news with emphasis on Filipinos locally and events in the Philippines.

209. "Hawaii's People: Filipinos in the Island Community." *Paradise of the Pacific* 68(1956):13-16.

UHH.

Traces the history of Filipino labor immigration to Hawaii from 1906 to 1946. Filipino contributions to the political and cultural life in Hawaii are noted.

210. Helton, William. "Immigrants in Hawaii." *Honolulu Advertiser*, December 12, 1969, pp. A-6-7.

UHH

Interviews with new Filipino immigrants to Hawaii explore their problems of adjustment and acculturation.

211. Henderson, C. J. "Labor--An Undercurrent of Hawaiian Social History." *Social Process in Hawaii* 15(1951): 44-45.

UHH

Overview of the history of labor in Hawaii from pre-European times to the 1950s. References to Filipinos include dates and numbers of Filipinos brought to Hawaii from 1907 to 1930 and an account of the strikes of 1909, 1919, and 1924.

212. Hiegemann, Margaret. "An Exploration of the Relationship Between Ethnic Background and Variations in Content and Incidence of Delusions." B.A. Honor's thesis [Anthropology], University of Hawaii, 1964. 24 pp.

SL

The characteristics of Japanese and Filipino male paranoid schizophrenics are compared as observed in a sample population of twenty-five members of each ethnic group. Differences in the symptoms of each group are cited and suggestions of possible cultural reasons for these differences mentioned.

213. Hirata, Lucie C. "Immigration Integration in a Polyethnic Society." Ph.D. dissertation [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1971. 182 pp.

UHH-microfilm

The cultural, social, and psychological integration of naturalized citizens of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino origin are studied. Concludes that the Japanese and Chinese immigrants in the sample group tended to remain within their ethnic group and to retain their ethnicity more than the Filipinos did.

214. Hirayama, Robert. "Student Evaluations of Unionization Plantation Communities." *Social Process in Hawaii* 17 (1953):24-37.

UHH

Excerpts from student papers on file at the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory, written from 1947 to 1952. Conveys reactions of and the strains upon plantation families and communities, including the Filipino segment, during the postwar strikes. No specific reference to Filipinos.

215. Hiscock, Ira V. *A Survey of Health and Welfare Activities in Honolulu, Hawaii*. Honolulu: Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, 1929. 160 pp.

HAM-UHH

Overview of health and welfare programs in Honolulu. Filipinos are mentioned in the discussion of the characteristics of the population. It was noted that 25 percent of the Filipino population was under five years of age, while 43.9 percent was between fifteen and forty-four years of age. The Filipino population showed a below average number of persons in the 5-15 and 45+ age groups.

216. \_\_\_\_\_. *Public Health in Hawaii*. Honolulu: Committee on Administrative Practice, American Public Health Association, 1935. 149 pp.

HAM-UHH

Filipinos are mentioned with regard to the characteristics of the population, number of births, and the birth rate.

217. "History of Migration in my Family." Papers written by Ninth Grade Students at Leilehua School, Wahiawa, 1929/30 School Year. 13 pp.

UHH

Compilation of themes written by thirteen students. One, the daughter of a Filipino migrant plantation worker, touches on her father's early days in his home country and his subsequent life in Hawaii.

218. Hoffman, Frederick L. "Race Amalgamation in Hawaii." In *Eugenics in Race and State*. Scientific Papers of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, New York, 1921. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Company, 1923, pp. 90-108.

UHH

Investigates the extent to which the population of Hawaii is the result of racial intermixture. Uses Territorial Board of Health and Bureau of Census vital statistics from 1910 to 1915. Conclusions show that intermixture in Hawaii is much more restricted than is generally assumed.

219. Holmer, Esther. "Truancy in the Schools of Honolulu." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1935. 187 pp.

UHH

Investigates causes of truancy in Honolulu schools. Recommendations made to alleviate the situation. Filipino group showed the third largest number of trancies among the twelve ethnic groups used as subjects. Probable causal factors advanced were: high percentage (39%) of illiteracy, high proportion of dependency, and relative poverty of the Filipinos, who were the latest arrivals in Hawaii among the immigrant groups and had a correspondingly low economic status.

220. Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. Education Committee. *Unemployment Survey, Honolulu and Rural Oahu*. Honolulu: Hawaii Territorial Planning Board Publications No. 5. Honolulu: 1939. 21 pp.

UHH

Prepared in collaboration with the Human Resources Committee of the Territorial Planning Board. Statistical analysis of unemployment by occupation, sex, citizenship, marital status, age, education, and ethnic group. Provides an all-inclusive list of Filipino unemployment by occupation.

221. \_\_\_\_\_. *Hawaii Facts and Figures*. Annual Publication. [Titles vary.] Honolulu, 1938-66 (except 1942 and 1955).

HAM-UHH

A concise account of various aspects of Hawaiian society of interest to business. Indicates agricultural, business, governmental, industrial, and cultural trends, as well as figures on population and birth and death rates. Publication suspended from 1944 to 1945 because "censorship regulations forbade the publication of data which might be of value to the enemy."

222. Honolulu, City and County of. Demonstration Agency. *Model Cities Comprehensive Program, City & County of Honolulu: Kalihi-Palama Model Neighborhood Area and Waianae-Nanakuli Model Neighborhood Area*. Honolulu, 1969. 6 vols. SL-UHH
- Detailed picture of Kalihi-Palama and Waianae-Nanakuli in the late 1960s and early 1970s, prepared in an effort to improve living conditions in low-income areas. Filipinos are mentioned in Part 1, with more detailed statistical information included in the "Demographic" section of the Appendix.
223. \_\_\_\_\_. Department of Parks and Recreation, Committee on Aging. *1967-69 Report, Information and Referral Service*. Honolulu, January 1970. 53 pp. UHH
- Statistical survey of the senior citizens of Hawaii by counties and by districts. Describes the assistance services to the elderly and includes case histories and materials on the statistical profile of elderly Filipinos in Hawaii. Contains maps and tables.
224. \_\_\_\_\_. Office of Social Resources. *Manpower Profile: Labor Force and Industries...* Honolulu, 1972-73. 25 vols. UHH-DPED-HSL
- Series of studies on the laboring population of various Island communities includes a statistical summary of the characteristics of the population and a survey of land and population use by the business sector. Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. Areas covered include: Waipahu, Waianae, Nanakuli, Waimanalo, Koohauloa (Kahuku), Kaneohe, Haleiwa-Waialua, Kailua-Lanikai, Kalihi-Palama, Sand Island, Pearl Harbor, Palolo, Nuuanu, Moanalua, Manoa, Makiki, Kaimuki, and Kalihi.
225. \_\_\_\_\_. Police Department. *Statistical Report*. Honolulu, 1936-. Annual UHH-HAM-SL-DPED
- Arrests, convictions, juvenile delinquency, and traffic violations are statistically broken down by age, sex, and ethnic background.

226. Honolulu, City and County of. Recreation Commission. *A History of Recreation in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1936. 164 pp. UHH-HAM-SL-HSL

Includes a catalog of native Filipino sports and games (pages 105-107) that was originally published in *Mid-Pacific Magazine* (see Entry 575). Publication is illustrated.

227. Honolulu Council of Churches. *Filipino Life in Honolulu*. Honolulu, 1936. Mimeographed. UHH-HSL

Study of the Filipino population in Honolulu. Information given on immigration and population, social and economic adjustments, health, family life, and a collection of life histories.

228. Honolulu Council of Social Agencies. *A Study of Social Characteristics of the Aged in Two Oahu Communities: Palama and Wai'alua*. Prepared for the State of Hawaii, Commission on Aging. Honolulu, 1968. HAM-UHH

Research study designed to identify and analyze factors germane to the planning and development of a series of Senior Citizen Opportunity Centers. Data show that Filipinos account for 20 percent of the aged population in the two selected communities; that many Filipino retirees return to their homeland; and that among those who remain in Hawaii, the percentage of "isolates" is greater than in any other ethnic groups.

229. \_\_\_\_\_. *A Study of the Social Characteristics of 13 Oahu Communities*. Honolulu, 1966. UHH

Seven urban and six rural areas selected for study on the basis of their probable needs for community renewal. Characteristics considered include economic status, health and education, crime, juvenile delinquency, welfare, and schools.

230. Honolulu Redevelopment Agency. "Demographic Factors in Housing Demand in Hawaii." *Redevelopment and Housing Research* 6(1956):8-23. UHH-SL

Demographic characteristics of the population are illustrated in order to project future housing needs. Included in the data are figures on the civilian population, the population by ethnic group for Hawaii and the city of Honolulu from 1853 to 1950, and live birth rates.

231. Hormann, Bernhard L. "Racial Complexion of Hawaii's Future Population." *Social Forces* 27(1948):68-72.

UHH

An attempt to forecast the ethnic character of the population of Hawaii in coming years through the analysis of migration and vital statistics data.

232. \_\_\_\_\_. "'Racial' Statistics in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 12(1948)27-35.

UHH

Study tries to clarify ethnic classification difficulties faced by Federal and Territorial agencies that gather and use statistics. Filipinos included in the discussion.

233. \_\_\_\_\_. "Race Relations in Hawaii." *Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* (1952):130-160.

HAM-UHH

A discussion of relations among the various ethnic groups that comprise the population of Hawaii. The Filipinos are classified with the Latin group that includes the Portuguese, Spaniards, and the Puerto Ricans. A brief section describes language, customs, and folkways.

234. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Significance of the Wilder or Majors-Palakiko Case, A Study in Public Opinion." *Social Process in Hawaii* 17(1953):1-13.

UHH

Material from newspaper accounts, public opinion questionnaires, and group discussions regarding the Majors-Palakiko murder case in the early 1950s has been used to evaluate the case as an index of anti-white sentiment among Orientals, including Filipinos. One specific and unique reference is to the record of hangings at Oahu Prison since annexation indicating that twenty-four--or more than one-half--of those executed were Filipino.



235. Hormann, Bernhard L. "A Note on Hawaii's Minorities within Minorities." *Social Process in Hawaii* 18(1954):47-56.

UHH

Social relations between a number of the sub-groups (the smaller ethnic divisions) within the groups are discussed. Among these are the Filipino subgroups: the Ilocanos, Visayans, and Tagalogs, in decreasing order of subgroup size. Excerpts from student papers are quoted and reveal that the mutual ill-feeling and distrust--mainly the result of stereotyping--are fast disappearing among members of the second, and especially the third, generations of Filipinos.

236. \_\_\_\_\_. "Rigidity and Fluidity in Race Relations." In *Race Relations in World Perspective*, edited by Andrew W. Lind. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1955, pp. 25-48.

UHH

Discussion is limited, but tables presented show the Filipinos to have the highest fertility rate among nine ethnic groups, as well as relatively high infant and tuberculosis mortality rates. Advances the theory that the Filipinos, having been the latest immigrants to Hawaii, were still not so far removed from the peasant way of life and that such rates were bound to decline over the years. Utilizes Hawaii census data.

237. \_\_\_\_\_. "Integration in Hawaii's Schools." *Social Process in Hawaii* 21(1957):5-15.

UHH

Total enrollment statistics for 1947 are evaluated by ethnic groups. At that time Filipinos accounted for 10 percent of the enrollment in public schools and 5.8 percent in private schools.

238. \_\_\_\_\_, ed. *Community Forces in Hawaii*. Readings from *Social Process in Hawaii*, 2nd ed. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1968. 365 pp.

UHH-HSL

Articles selected from the University of Hawaii Sociology Club's serial publication, *Social Process in Hawaii*, volumes 1 (1935) through 14 (1950). Contributors include students, faculty, and professionals in the community. Many articles deal with Filipinos, and these are annotated in the bibliography.

239. Hormann, Bernhard L., and Lawrence M. Kasdon. "Integration in Hawaii Schools." *Educational Leadership* 16(1959):403-408. UHH
- The history of public and private education in Hawaii is examined. Emphasis is placed on the successful role played by the public schools in bringing about the acceptance and the increase of integration in the schools, as well as in the community at large.
240. Horton, Karen. "The Young Immigrants." *Honolulu Advertiser*. Seven part daily series, June 22-28, 1975. HAM-HSL
- Investigates the problems experienced by school-age immigrants in Hawaii--primarily those difficulties encountered in trying to adjust to American customs as practiced in the local public school system.
241. Howard, Kajorn L. "Food Choice and Acculturation Among Some Ethnic Groups in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 26(1967):209-212. UHH
- Results show that Chinese cuisine has made the largest total contribution to the regular eating habits of other ethnic groups, followed in descending order by Japanese, Hawaiian, Korean, and Filipino cuisine.
242. Hunter, Gene. "Hawaii's No Paradise for Filipinos." *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 11, 1971, p. 1, A-4. UHH
- Interview with the director of the Hawaii Immigrant Service Center presents the problems of the immigrant Filipinos who have settled in Hawaii since the liberalized immigration law in 1965.
243. Ige, Walter. "Cultural Factors and Juvenile Delinquency in Hawaii." *Focus* 30(1951):141-143. HAM
- Although primarily an introduction to the subject of probation in Hawaii, an ethnic breakdown of 1950 Juvenile Court cases is provided. Mentions the need for the Probation Officer to be aware of local customs and suggests that the Probation Office be able to converse in the same language as his client, i.e., pidgin.

244. Ikeda, Kiyoshi. "Unionization and the Plantation."  
*Social Process in Hawaii* 15(1951):14-25.

UHH

Discusses the role of the union with regard to relationships between the workers and management and between members of different ethnic groups. Solicits workers' opinions concerning the changes that have taken place as a result of unionization.

245. ILWU Local 142. *Membership Service Bulletin*. Honolulu: ILWU Local 142 Membership Service Department, October 1953-June 1963. (Publication originally known as the *Medical Bulletin*.) [UHH collection lacks December 1959 issue]

UHH

Early issues mention some individuals with Spanish surnames. Later issues contain several articles on retirement and repatriation plans for Filipino workers who wished to return to their homeland. The ILWU restricted the use of the *Bulletin*, effective June 1963. Later issues are available only at their headquarters.

246. *ILWU Reporter* 1-22 (February 16, 1949-December 21, 1960). Honolulu, 1949-60. Twelve volumes in three books: III, IV 1-3 omitted in numbering.

UHH

Official newspaper for the Hawaii locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O. Publication summarizes its stance by its editorial statement "We make no claim to being unbiased." Contains many references to individual Filipinos, both friends and foes of the union. The content is an even balance of Hawaiian, national, and international news. Superseded by *Voice of the ILWU* [see Entry 580].

247. Inn, Henry. *Hawaiian Types*. New York: Hastings House, 1945. 4 pp. 47 plates.

UHH-HAM

Collection of photographs of women representing the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. The Introduction was written by Andrew W. Lind.

248. Inter-Church Federation of Honolulu. *Filipino Life in Honolulu*. Honolulu: Inter-Church Federation of Honolulu, 1936. 59 pp. UHH-HAM-SL

Results of a 1935 survey of Honolulu's Filipino population indicate that the largest number were employed in pineapple canneries, with the second largest occupational group working for the Federal Relief Administration. Seventy-five percent of the families interviewed had originally worked on the plantations. Topics covered also include marriage trends, economic and social problems, and religion.

249. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. "Radio Scripts of ILWU Broadcasts for the years 1952-1958." In eight boxes (ca. 600 items.) [Typescripts with handwritten corrections] UHH

These scripts were donated to the University of Hawaii by the ILWU "as is," and will be of value to those interested in Filipino participation in this organization. Since the items are not indexed, it would be necessary to read all in order to determine if some of the scripts contained information relevant to a particular area of concentration.

250. "Inter-racial Marriage in Hawaii." *Paradise of the Pacific* 56(1944):26. UHH

Bureau of Vital Statistics data are presented for the fiscal year 1943-44 on 4,947 marriages between persons of different racial backgrounds.

251. *Inter-racial Standard of Moral Conduct and Social Ethics*. Compiled by Representatives of the Various Racial Groups Living in the Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, 1927. 36 pp. UHH

This compilation is "an attempt to provide a simple moral code for the use of teachers and leaders engaged in character education work among the young people of the Islands." Text also given in Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino-Tagalog, Filipino-Ilocano, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese.

252. Ivers, Richard. "Immigration: the Future Supply of Labor Lies in the Philippines," pp. 70-80, *Annual Report*, 1910. Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. UHH-HSL

History of the problems involved in securing and retaining a sufficient pool of agricultural labor. Concludes that the only available source of labor, under existent laws, is from the Philippines.

253. James, John Y. *Health Care for Hawaii: A Comprehensive Study of Sugar Industry Medical Plans in Hawaii*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1968. UHH

Mainly a study of the medical health plans of the sugar industry. Contains data on the Filipino population on the sugar plantations.

254. Jarrett, Lorna H. *Hawaii and its People*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1933. 319 pp. UHH

Covers the history of Filipino immigration to Hawaii, their adjustment to the plantation system, and some statistics on Filipino immigrants from 1907 to date of publication.

255. Jocano, F. Landa. "Filipinos in Hawaii: Problems in the Promised Land." *Philippine Sociological Review* 19(1970): 151-157. SL

Discusses some of the major problems encountered by Filipino emigrants to Hawaii. Subjects were interviewed by the author in the Kalihi area during the first half of 1970. Case examples are included as well as a review of the history of Filipino immigration to Hawaii.

256. Johannessen, Edward. "The Labor Movement in the Territory of Hawaii." Master's thesis [Economics], University of California at Berkeley, 1950. 207 pp. UHH-microfilm

Traces the labor movement in Hawaii from 1778-1954. Discusses the importation of Filipino plantation workers between 1906 and 1964 and Filipino and Japanese unionism (1909-1939). Plantation strikes of 1920, 1924, 1933, and 1937 and their causes

are studied and conclusions given as to reasons for success or failure.

257. Johannessen, Edward. *The Hawaiian Labor Movement: A Brief History*. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1956. 181 pp.

SL-HSL

Published version of the author's Master's thesis (see Entry 256). Illustrated.

258. Jones, Stella May. *Study of Kauai*. Honolulu: Hawaii Social Research Library, 1943. 504 pp.

HAM-microfilm

Historical and sociological study of the island of Kauai. Most of the material dates from 1939 or earlier but is updated through early 1943 to include observations of the impact of World War II on the population. Information on Filipinos is concentrated in pages 295-337, although some mention appears in the sections on other ethnic groups.

259. Junasa, Bienvenido D. "Informational Needs of Filipinos in Hawaii." Paper presented to the Conference on International Migration from the Philippines, June 14, 1974. Honolulu, 1974. 6 pp.

HSL

The need to provide potential Filipino immigrants to Hawaii with accurate information regarding social and economic conditions in the Islands is discussed.

260. \_\_\_\_\_. "Problems of Filipino Immigrants." Paper presented to the NASW Conference. Honolulu, 1974. 6 pp.

HSL

Problems encountered both on the cultural and labor fronts, as well as problems resulting from adverse community reaction to Filipino immigration, are considered.

261. \_\_\_\_\_. "Study of Some Social Factors Related to the Plans and Aspirations of the Filipino Youth in Waipahu." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1961. 116 pp.

UHH-HSL

Interviews were conducted and questionnaires administered to ninety-one Filipino youths and their parents to assess the way family socialization and the community both affect the aspiration levels of Filipino youth. Filipinos were underrepresented in the number of Hawaii youth pursuing post-high school training, although they desired upward mobility and felt that their ancestry was not a handicap towards the attainment of their life goals.

262. Kalish, Richard A. "Suicide: An Ethnic Comparison in Hawaii." *Bulletin of Suicidology* (December, 1968):37-43. HAM
- Examines demographic statistics from 1959 to 1965 to determine suicide patterns and methods as they relate to ethnic groups. A relatively high rate of suicide was found in the younger Filipino population. A large proportion of Filipino suicides were believed to have been prompted by domestic problems, unhappy love affairs, and/or financial problems. [See Entry 466 for an opposing view.]
263. Kaneshiro, Kiyoshi. "Assimilation in a Slum Area of Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* 4(1938):16-27. UHH
- The use of the Aala district of Honolulu by Filipinos as a weekend social gathering place is discussed. Also reports on the gradual movement of Filipinos into the area as shopkeepers and residents as a part of the total sociological picture of the Aala section in 1936.
264. Kasdon, Lawrence M., and Madorah E. Smith. "Pidgin Usage of Some Preschool Children in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 24(1960):63-72. UHH
- Compares common pidgin usages of Japanese and Filipino children during 1938 and 1958. Family backgrounds are also studied and compared.
265. Kaser, Tom. "Job Hinges on Race, Sex." *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 21-23, 1975. SL

The article summarizes the study of Michael Haas [see Entry 147] on ethnic and sex patterns in government employment in Hawaii and the implications they may have because of Federal equal-employment laws. Filipinos were found to be considerably under-represented on both the State and County level when compared to the total number of Filipinos in the work force as a whole.

266. Kashiwamura, Mary U. "A Study of 'Employables' in the General Assistance Program in Honolulu County of the Department of Public Welfare for the Period from January 1952 through June 1952." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1953. 61 pp.

UHH

Through an examination of the recipients' social characteristics, the study seeks to determine the employability of a random sample of seventy-five recipients of financial aid under the General Assistance program in urban Honolulu.

267. Katz, Martin M., Kenneth O. Sanborn, and Howard Gudeman. "Characterizing Differences in Psychopathology among Ethnic Groups in Hawaii." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Research on Mental and Nervous Diseases, December 1-2, 1967, New York. Mimeographed. 14 pp.

UHH

Although this paper is concerned with the differences between Caucasian and Japanese patients, it is noted that Japanese patients were more pre-occupied, more introverted and more compliant than Filipino patients.

268. \_\_\_\_\_, Howard Gudeman, and Kenneth Sanborn. "Characterizing Differences in Psychopathology among Ethnic Groups: A Preliminary Report of Hawaii-Japanese and Mainland-American Schizophrenics." In *Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific*, edited by William A. Caudill and Tsung-Yi Lin. Honolulu: East-West Center Press, 1969.

HAM

Contains references to characteristics of Filipino mental patients, especially in comparison to the local Japanese--drawing on information presented in an earlier study by the authors. [See Entry 63] Originally presented at the Conference on Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific, Honolulu, 1966.



269. Kautz, Amanda T. "Funerals on Hawaii Island: A Study of Cultural Lag in Ethnic Accommodation." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1967. 239 pp.

UHH

Although the findings are not related to any specific ethnic groups, the discussion includes detailed information on Philippine death ceremonies that are a combination of Christian rites and practices based on Malayan beliefs of pre-Spanish Filipinos. Sources include churches, temples, and other religious organizations on the island.

270. Keay, Thomas. "Medical Economics--Plantation Medical-Service Economy." *Plantation Health* 1(1937):12-14.

UHH

Investigation reveals that Filipinos try to live frugally in an effort to save money. As a result they deprive themselves of a nutritious diet.

271. Kelley, John M., Jr. (comp.). *Songbook*. Festival of Folk Music of Hawaii and the Pacific Nations. Folk Song Workshops, March 30 through April 14, 1959, Central Intermediate School. Honolulu, 1959. 62 pp.

UHH

Included in this collection are the music, lyrics, English translations, and explanatory notes, in English, of eight Filipino folk songs representing the Visayan, Ilocano, Tagalog, Igorot, and Pampango dialects.

272. \_\_\_\_\_, and Gerald W. Erwin. *Report to the Governor on the Festival of Folk Music of Hawaii and the Pacific Nations, March 30 through April 4, 1959, Honolulu*. Honolulu, 1959. 13 pp.

UHH

Gives information on the theme, organization, cost of, and supporters of the folk music festival. Also discusses the reviews and evaluations of the concerts and audiences during the festival. Workshops covered folk songs and dances from eight geographic areas, including the Philippines. [See Entry 271.]

273. Kepner, Richard DeMonbrun. "Syphilis and Neurosyphilis in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 1(1941):13-19.

UHH

The incidence of syphilis in 582 first admissions to the Territorial Hospital from 1923 to 1940 is reviewed. An attempt is made to evaluate the results of therapy in those cases involving the central nervous system. Filipinos, along with Koreans, developed less neurosyphilis than other ethnic groups; however, no reason was immediately apparent to explain this observation.

274. Kepner, Richard DeMonbrun. "Preventive Psychiatry in Relation to the Territorial Hospital." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 3(1943): 7-16.

UHH

A survey of the etiologic features listed in 296 admissions to the Territorial Hospital in the year before World War II and 242 admissions made during the first year of the conflict. Analysis is made of admissions by ethnic group with a decrease noted in the number of Filipinos admitted after the outbreak of the war.

275. Kimmich, Robert A. "Ethnic Aspects of Schizophrenia in Hawaii." *Psychiatry* 22(1960):97-102.

HAM

Data of all first admissions to the Mental Hospital in Kaneohe from 1946 to 1956 are studied. Patterns of schizophrenic behavior among ethnic groups are studied. No explanation is given for the high percentage of schizophrenic first admissions among the Filipinos.

276. Kimura, Yukiko. "Social Effects of Increased Income of Defense Workers of Oriental Ancestry in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 7(1942):46-55.

UHH

Discusses the social effects of the increased income of Oriental defense workers in general. Initially, a specific reference is made regarding the Filipino role in plantation and defense work. The Filipino's part in filling the worker shortage in other businesses caused by employee movement to defense industries is also noted. Information derived from observations and interviews.

277. \_\_\_\_\_. *A Preliminary Report on In-laws Relations of War Brides in Hawaii*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 21. University of Hawaii, 1955. 14 pp.

UHH

The intimate and congenial in-law relationship of a Japanese warbride married to a Filipino is described. It was concluded that a sharing of the same cultural background does not necessarily insure a harmonious relationship.

278. Kinloch, Graham C. "Racially-mixed Families in Hawaii: An Exploratory Study." *R & S Report* 4(May 1974):12-20. Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health. UHH-DPED

The characteristics of racially-mixed families are investigated in relation to cultural orientation of partners and family unit, social and economic patterns, and causes of conflict between spouses. Results are limited by the small size of the study population and because most respondents were upper-middle class.

279. Kline, Betty H. "The Status of Self-Attitudes in Role Selection Among Delinquent Girls." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1957. UHH

Self-attitudes are compared among delinquent girls at the Honolulu Detention Home and nondelinquent girls from a school in Honolulu. "Filipino-Portuguese" girls comprised five out of thirty of the delinquent group and six out of thirty of the nondelinquent group. However, it was not reported whether the self-attitudes of these girls differed in any way from the norms existing within their respective groups.

280. Kong, Hester. "Through the Peepsight of a Grocery Store." *Social Process in Hawaii* 9-10(1945):11-16. UHH

Relates trends in attitudes and social interaction of various ethnic groups, including Filipinos. Uses personal observations, incidents, and data gathered in a neighborhood store in Honolulu's Palama district during World War II.

281. Krantz, Henrietta C. "A Study of the Relationship Between Maternal Ancestry and the Incidence of Cleft Palate in Children." Master's thesis, University of Hawaii, 1943. 65 pp. UHH

Correlation is found to exist between incidence of cleft palate in offspring and the extent of racial mixture of the mother. The author goes into prehistory rather deeply in order to illustrate the extent of racial mixture for some ethnic groups. Hawaii Board of Health statistics are utilized.

282. Krauss, Bob, and William P. Alexander. *Grove Farm Plantation*. Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1965. 400 pp.

UHH

Five of the six parts of this book are a biography of George Norton Wilcox (1839-1933), the man who built Grove Farm Plantation. The last section details the daily life in the plantation community. Numerous references are made to the workers with occasional specific references to Filipino employees of the farm. Covers such aspects of plantation life as work routine and recreation.

283. Krauss, Wilhelm W. "Race Psychology in Hawaii." In: *The Role of the Races in Our Future Civilization*, edited by Harry Wellington Laidler, pp. 78-84. New York: League for Industrial Democracy, 1942.

HAM

The use of comparative race psychology is examined to determine whether race or environment is mainly responsible for the differences in the cultural achievements of various ethnic groups in Hawaii. Concludes that both factors play significant roles. The Filipinos are grouped with the Hawaiians and the part-Hawaiians in their emotional approach to life. In cultural and social achievements, they are classed with Euro-American groups, especially the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking ones, rather than with the Orientals. Reasons given are the deeply ingrained Spanish and American influences on Filipino culture.

284. Kroeber, Alfred L. "Observations on the Anthropology of Hawaii." *American Anthropologist* 23(1921):129-137.

HAM

Data are taken from the records in the Territorial Hospital for the Insane in Honolulu. At the time of this study Filipinos represented 8 percent of the general population and 6 percent of the population at the hospital.

285. Kubany, Edward S., Ronald Gallimore, and Judith Buell. "The Effects of Extrinsic Factors on Achievement Oriented Behavior: A Non-Western Case." *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* 1(1970):77-84.

UHH

Results of a task performance test given to twenty Filipino boys between the ages of 14-16 from a lower income community in rural Oahu. It is concluded that among Filipinos, striving for a "sense of accomplishment" may be less important than the social consequences of such striving.

286. Kubo, Judy. "The Negro Soldier in Kahuku." *Social Process in Hawaii* 9(1945):28-32.

UHH

Reports on the stated attitudes of Japanese and Filipino plantation residents toward Negro servicemen assigned to the post near the plantation.

287. Kurita, Yayoi. "Labor Movement among Japanese Plantation Workers in Hawaii." Unpublished paper, University of Hawaii [1952]. 57 pp.

UHH

Account of Japanese labor movements in Hawaii. Mentions Filipino participation in the strike of 1920.

288. Kuykendall, Ralph S. *A History of Hawaii*. New York: MacMillan, 1933. 375 pp.

HAM-SL-UHH

Introductory chapters written by Herbert E. Gregory. Filipinos briefly mentioned. Includes history of immigration, Filipino labor on Hawaii sugar plantations, and problems of adjusting to a new culture.

289. "Labor in Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii." *Monthly Labor Review* 78(1955):1347-1445. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1955.

UHH

A brief history of labor in Hawaii. Also includes a chart of the number of Filipinos (and members of other ethnic groups) in the labor force and the total population fourteen years of age and older. Also see Entries 412 and 512.

290. Lam, Margaret. "Baseball and Racial Harmony in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* 18(1933): 58-66.

UHH

Notes the baseball leagues organized on a racial basis as playing a significant role in the cultural assimilation and racial accommodation in Hawaii. Each ethnic group had a baseball team and secured its social status through the team's competition. Brief mention of the Filipino team in Honolulu, which disbanded because most players lived on plantations.

291. Lane, Kimie K., and Caroline Ogata. "Change of Attitudes Among Plantation Workers." *Social Process in Hawaii* 9-10(1945):93-97.

UHH

Information gathered in personal interviews is used to evaluate the effect of unionization on the self-confidence and general outlook of plantation workers.

292. Larsen, Nils P. "The Hawaiian Says Goodbye."  
*Plantation Health* 10(1946):20. UHH
- Statistical essay comparing the infant mortality rate between Hawaiians and Filipinos in Hawaii.
293. \_\_\_\_\_. "Observation on Tooth Decay."  
*Plantation Health* 11(1947):19-24. UHH
- Contains a number of interesting observations, the most notable being that recent arrivals from the Philippines--while generally under-nourished when compared to local Filipinos--tended to have better teeth and fewer cavities than the local children. See also Entry 295.
294. \_\_\_\_\_. "I Talk to a Filipino Leader."  
*Plantation Health* 11(1947):6-8. UHH
- Recounts a question and answer period between Dr. Larsen and an anonymous Filipino leader. Both participants agree that plantation laborers receive better medical treatment than they did in the Philippines or elsewhere in Hawaii. Suggests that plantation medical care is improving all the time.
295. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Plantation Tooth Decay Study: A Review." *Plantation Health* 20(1955):24-27. UHH
- Investigates the differing rates of tooth decay among the ethnic groups. Findings are similar to those of a previous study (see Entry 293). Article also includes a bibliography.
296. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Men with Deadly Dreams." *Saturday Evening Post* 228, December 3, 1955, pp. 20-21. UHH
- Describes efforts to determine the causes of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome."

Describes efforts to determine the causes of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome."

297. Larsen, Nils P. (ed.). "Proper Birth Spacing as a Factor in Improved Community Health." *Plantation Health* 20(1955):11-21.

UHH

A collection of facts, figures, and comments by plantation doctors. The high Filipino infant mortality rate is mentioned as being 366 per 1000 live births around 1925. Improper birth spacing is suggested as one of the factors responsible.

298. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Mystery Deaths of Filipino Men in Hawaii." *MD Journal* 11(1962):707-713.

UHH

Rebuttal to an earlier paper on the subject by Dr. Alvin Majoska (see Entry 348). Cites statistics from Manila, Tokyo, the United States Mainland, and Europe to demonstrate that this syndrome is not limited to Filipinos. Dr. Larsen concludes that since ingestion of a large meal following long hours of strenuous labor and then going to sleep soon afterwards could increase susceptibility to a fatal dysfunction, the lifestyle of Filipino field hands in the earlier part of this century could account for the fact that most deaths of this type that occurred in Hawaii were among Filipino plantation workers.

299. \_\_\_\_\_. "Sudden Death of Filipino Men in Hawaii." *Journal of the National Medical Association* 56(1964):52-54.

Study of the sudden mystery death syndrome, as published in the *MD Journal* (see Entry 298). Mentions experiments to induce this syndrome in laboratory animals. Concludes that in some persons a hypersensitive mechanism of the respiratory center may be present, but that this characteristic was definitely not restricted to Filipinos. Published version of



the paper read at the Post-convention Scientific Seminar of the National Medical Association, August 29, 1963, in Honolulu.

300. Lasker, Bruno. *Filipino Immigration*. New York: Arno Press, 1969. 445 pp. Originally published as *Filipino Immigration to Continental United States and to Hawaii*. American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, 1931.

HAM-UHH

Examines the various aspects of Filipino immigration as a result of the introduction of the Welch Bill to the U.S. Congress on May 19, 1928, which asked for exclusion of Filipinos to the United States. Gives a general background on the culture of the immigrants, laws applicable to the immigration question, and the economic and social problems faced by Filipinos in Hawaii.

301. Lasman, Lawrence, Ofelia J. Buluran, Jeffery Nolan, and Linnea O'Neil. "Filipino Immigrants: A Study of Attitudes of Filipino Immigrants About Hawaii." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1971. 101 pp.

UHH-HSL

Attempts to determine the attitudes of Filipino immigrants in Hawaii in order to identify problems and difficulties encountered by the new arrivals in adjusting to life in Hawaii. Includes an overview of the differences between life in an Ilocos *barrio* and life in Hawaii and an analysis of the problems indicated by respondents to a questionnaire. Recommendations for further research and possible solutions to the problems already identified conclude the study. Also see Entry 165.

302. Lawrence, J. R. "American Federation of Labor and the Philippine Independence Question, 1920-1935." *Labor History* 7(Winter 1966):62-69.

Describes efforts of the A.F.L. to end the immigration of Filipinos to the United States through the support of Philippine independence. Immigration to Hawaii is also mentioned. In the Spring 1966 issue of *Labor History* 7, pages 251-254 in the section called "Communications" [letters-to-the-editor], David J. Pivar of California State College points out certain inaccuracies and omissions in the Lawrence article. On pages 254-256, Lawrence defends his viewpoint.

303. Lee, Caroline. "Cultural Factors of Desertion in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 5(1939):55-61. UHH
- Based on information gathered from personal observations, interviews, and analyses of social agency records. Racial ancestry of cases of desertion, as gathered from the Honolulu Social Service Bureau for 1934, is given in tabular form. Filipinos show a moderately high figure of desertion because of acute sex disproportion that reflects on family stability.
304. Lee, Lloyd L. (ed.). *In Freedom's Cause*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1949. 176 pp. SL-UHH-HAM
- Filipinos are included among the names, biographical data, and photographs of 806 men who died in World War II.
305. Lee, Richard K. C. "A Study of the Venereal Disease Problem in the Territory of Hawaii." Ph.D. dissertation [Public Health], Yale University, 1938. UHH
- Discusses all aspects of the venereal disease problem as it existed in Hawaii in 1937. Breakdowns of the rate of occurrence of venereal disease, according to age, ethnic group, and marital status, are provided in both written and graphic form. Filipinos are identified as having the highest incidence of VD per 1000 individuals. This rate is attributed to the unnaturally high ratio of men to women existing in the Filipino community during this period.
306. Lemert, Edwin M. "Drinking in Hawaiian Plantation Society." *Quarterly Journal Studies on Alcohol* 25(1964):689-713. UHH
- Describes, and attempts to explain, differences in drinking practices and changes in drinking patterns among six ethnic groups on three sugar plantations. Data gathered through interviews with 480 salaried and non-salaried personnel. Conclusions reached with regard to the drinking habits and patterns of Filipinos.

307. Liebes, Richard A. "Labor Organization in Hawaii: A Study of the Efforts of Labor to Obtain Security through Organization." Master's thesis [History], University of Hawaii, 1938. 132 pp.

UHH

Overview of the history of labor in Hawaii and efforts to organize from pre-contact times up through 1937. Traces the interaction between workers and management during the different economic periods of Hawaiian history. The participation of Filipino plantation workers in the strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937 is covered. Includes copies of government pamphlets.

308. \_\_\_\_\_. "History of Organized Labor in Hawaii." In *Annual Report of the Hawaii Education Association, Social-Economic Plans Committee*, pp. 61-71. Mimeographed. Honolulu, 1939.

UHH

Condensation of the author's Master's thesis.  
See Entry 307.

309. Ligot, Cayetano. "The Filipinos in the Territory of Hawaii." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* 49(1936):27.

UHH

A tribute to the Filipino laborers in Hawaii. Brief historical sketch and laudatory remarks by a former Labor Commissioner.

310. Lind, Andrew William. "Occupational Trends Among Immigrant Groups in Hawaii." *Social Forces* 7(1928):290-299.

HAM

Uses analysis and interpretation of the occupational mobility of various ethnic groups to devise a measure of their social accommodation. Data for Filipinos show that, as the most recent arrivals in the Islands, their entry into occupations other than plantation labor had not yet been fully realized.

311. \_\_\_\_\_. "Occupational Attitudes of Orientals in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* 13(1929):245-255.

HAM

Discusses the occupational attitudes that have developed among the Orientals in Hawaii. Finds that negative conditions in the plantation, and a corresponding negative attitude towards plantation work, lead to

expectations of upward-outward mobility among the second generation Orientals, including Filipinos.

312. Lind, Andrew William. "Some Ecological Patterns of Community Disorganization in Honolulu." *American Journal of Sociology* 36(1930):206-220.

UHH

Presents tabulations and rates of juvenile delinquency in Honolulu during 1926-1928. The point is made that cockfighting--considered a criminal act under the law, but popular among the Filipino immigrants--is a normal and desirable form of behavior when viewed through the Filipino cultural code. Aside from a few specific instances, the discussion of social disorganization does not focus specifically on the Filipino group.

313. \_\_\_\_\_, "The Ghetto and the Slum." *Social Forces* 7(1930):206-215.

UHH

Differences between a ghetto and a slum are studied. The author observes that ethnic ghettos tended to have a lower rate of crime than neighborhoods of equal social disadvantages but with a multi-ethnic population. Coverage of Filipinos is less than for other ethnic groups because of their shorter residence in Honolulu.

314. \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Measurable Factors in Juvenile Delinquency in Hawaii." In *Report of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Crime*, pp. 183-192. Honolulu: Governor's Advisory Committee on Crime, 1931.

UHH

Enlarges on the author's contention that residential location and ancestry are important in the analysis of behavior among juvenile delinquents in Hawaii. Data presented regarding Juvenile Court cases in Honolulu for the period 1926-1929 rank the Filipinos third highest among eight groups studied. The author argues that such a high ranking is, in large, due to the Filipinos' length of residence in Hawaii and the degree of their assimilation to American life; crime rates among Filipinos are expected to diminish with time.

315. Lind, Andrew W. "Economic Succession and Racial Invasion in Hawaii." Ph.D. dissertation [Sociology], University of Chicago, 1931. 434 pp. UHH-HAM-microfilm

Original study on the course of economic/social change in the Hawaiian Islands from pre-contact Hawaiian society to 1931. Essentially a study of the development of modern Hawaiian society as a whole. Covers the areas of importation of Filipino laborers and their place in Hawaiian society.

316. \_\_\_\_\_. "Current Vital Statistics." *Social Process in Hawaii* 1(1935):43-46. UHH

Uses Federal (14th Census) and Territorial (Board of Health) statistics to document information on the racial composition of the population.

317. \_\_\_\_\_. "Population Trends in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 2(1936):51-55. UHH

Good coverage of all ethnic groups during a five year period (1930-1935). Filipinos had the highest birth-rate of all the groups, but suffered from an infant mortality rate almost double that of the Hawaii average.

318. \_\_\_\_\_. "Population Notes." *Social Process in Hawaii* 3(1937):74-75. UHH

Brief article covering the citizenship of local ethnic groups. Includes statistics and two tables.

319. \_\_\_\_\_. "Attitudes toward Interracial Marriage in Kona, Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 4(1938):79-83. UHH

A study based on results of questionnaires to measure attitudes toward various ethnic groups. Filipinos are shown to be the least preferred as marriage mates. Probable reasons offered are: recent arrival and unfavorable stereotypes traced to parental and community prejudice against male Filipinos.

320. Lind, Andrew W. *An Island Community: Ecological Succession in Hawaii*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938.  
Second printing New York: Greenwood Press, 1968. 337 pp. UHH-HAM

Sociological study of Hawaiian society covers the development of Hawaii's multi-racial social structure and the interaction of the various groups. Primary focus is on the society as a whole, but there are several references to the characteristics and general life-style of Filipinos.

321. \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Types of Social Movements in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 7(1942):5-14. UHH

Historical analysis of the types of social movements in Hawaii. Discusses the Catholic influence upon Filipinos and the strong nationalistic sentiments of Filipino immigrants as exemplified by the rise of the Filipino Federation of America.

322. \_\_\_\_\_. "Service-Civilian Tensions in Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* 11(1947):18-28. UHH

Analyzes the causes of conflict between military personnel and civilians as taken from the records of the Honolulu Police Department. Several of the cases cited involve Filipinos. Some of the cases have racial implications.

323. \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Problems of Veteran Adjustments in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 12(1948):58-73. UHH

A discussion of the postwar adjustment of returning World War II veterans. Data regarding the number and percentage of inductions into the armed forces from Hawaii during the period December 1940 to October 1946 show that nearly 9 percent of the total were of Filipino ancestry.

324. \_\_\_\_\_. "Kona--Haven of Peoples." *Social Process in Hawaii* 13(1949):66-79. UHH

Traces the history of Kona from the pre-contact period to the 1940s. Includes statistical information on the resident population by ancestry, and notes that Filipinos did not arrive in Kona in substantial numbers until the 1930s.

325. Lind, Andrew W. "The Changing Position of Domestic Service in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 15(1951):71-87.

UHH

Records the shift in nature of domestic workers from devoted family servants to the young, inexperienced household worker; from immigrant servant to part-time student-occasional maid. References to Filipinos include a brief examination of the attitudes of Filipino servants in their relationships with employers and a statistical breakdown of domestic workers by ethnic group from 1900 to 1940. Primarily based on reports of personal experiences as domestic workers made by University of Hawaii students.

326. \_\_\_\_\_. *Divorce Trends in Hawaii, 1940-1950*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory, Report No. 18. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1951. 5 pp.

UHH

An analysis of divorce statistics that gives cultural and historical explanations for the differences in divorce rate among ethnic groups in Hawaii.

327. \_\_\_\_\_. "Changing Race Relations in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 18(1954):1-9.

UHH

Begins with a brief history of the existent ethnic configuration of the population. Indicates that although Filipinos were still far behind the more established ethnic groups in the economic struggle, they were gaining ground rapidly.

328. \_\_\_\_\_. "Occupation and Race on Certain Frontiers." In *Race Relations in World Perspective (Papers Read at the Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective, Honolulu 1954)*, edited by Andrew W. Lind. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1955, pp. 40-70.

UHH

Compares Hawaii with other colonized societies. Status of different ethnic groups is delineated and analyzed.

329. \_\_\_\_\_. *Hawaii's People*. 3rd ed. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967. 121 pp.

UHH-HSL

Each new edition contains a successive updating of information based upon the federal government censuses.

Parallels and updates the study by Adams [Entry 6]. Reports data on emigration and immigration, inter-racial marriage, literacy, income levels, school attendance, birth rates, and age and sex distribution abnormalities in Hawaii. First edition published in 1955; second edition in 1957.

330. Lind, Andrew W. *Trends in Post-war Race Relations in Hawaii*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory. Report No. 25. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, January, 1959.

UHH

Concludes that due to their recent arrival to the Islands, several decades will be required before Filipinos raise their occupational and social status. Nevertheless, many Filipinos have been and are elected as officials in the sugar and pineapple labor unions. In terms of political representation, the Filipinos are still underrepresented.

331. \_\_\_\_\_. "Interracial Marriage as Affecting Divorce in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* 49(1964):17-26.

HAM

Using statistics extracted from Hawaii's Department of Health annual reports (1958-1962), Lind investigates the theory that interracial marriages are more likely to end in divorce than intraracial marriages. Demographic and cultural factors affecting five of the nine ethnic groups in Hawaii are examined.

332. \_\_\_\_\_. "Kona: A Community of Hawaii." Honolulu, 1967. Mimeographed. 110 pp.

UHH

A report for the Board of Education, State of Hawaii attempts to describe and analyze socioeconomic changes that affected all segments of society in the Kona district of the island of Hawaii. Utilizes data secured through interviews, school essays, a population survey, and published sources. A special section on the Filipinos discusses the social and economic obstacles they encountered after their arrival.

333. \_\_\_\_\_. *Hawaii: the Last of the Magic Isles*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969. 129 pp.

UHH-HSL



The culture, values, work situation and intermarriage of Filipinos are discussed within the context of the author's own observations and interpretations of data on Hawaiian race relations in order to dispel the myths and inaccurate characterizations of Hawaii's social scene.

334. Lind, Andrew W. (ed.). *Modern Hawaii: Perspective on the Hawaiian Community*. Honolulu: Labor-Management Education Program, University of Hawaii, 1967. 89 pp. UHH-DPED

A collection of ten papers that formed the bases of seminar discussions concerning cultural, social, and economic problems. Includes an enlightening and relevant study of Filipinos in Hawaii contributed by Robert C. Schmidt [Entry 487].

335. Lind, Andrew W., and G. R. Weaver (comp.). *Data Bearing on Delinquency and Crime in Hawaii*. Honolulu, 1929. 37 pp. UHH

Presents data on the types and trends in delinquency and criminality and the treatment of the delinquents and criminals in Hawaii. Statistics on criminality are given according to ethnic group.

336. Linder, Max G. "Story of the Races in Hawaii." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* 38(1929):228-264. UHH

History of the arrival of various local ethnic groups. Includes background on the Hawaiian Islands as well as a section entitled "Racial information and characteristics." Focus on Filipinos covers their immigration and position as laborers on the sugar plantations.

337. Littler, Robert M. "The Vote Cast by Various Races Living in Hawaii." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, May 21-24, 1927. HAM-microfilm

The relevance of this series of articles to the study of Filipinos in Hawaii can best be summarized by this quote: "The average residence of the Filipinos in Hawaii is about five years, and although this is the second largest racial group in the islands they have not yet had any political importance because they do not have suffrage." Littler also noted that out of 6,358 public service employees, 32 were Filipino.

338. Littler, Robert M. *The Governance of Hawaii*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1929. 281 pp. UHH-HAM-HSL

Personal appraisal of the territorial government in the 1920s based on information gathered from existing laws, territorial statistical reports, personal investigation and occasional reference to previous studies. Discussion includes recent Filipino immigration and the unassimilated social and political status of Filipinos. Their lack of enfranchisement is noted as is the resulting lack of their participation in Hawaii's government, except for a small number who held civil service appointments as laborers.

339. Livesay, Thayne M. *A Study of Public Education in Hawaii with Special Reference to Pupil Population*. University of Hawaii Research Publication No. 7. Honolulu, 1932. 120 pp. UHH-HAM

Study of the public school system includes a detailed description of the table of organization of the school system, and the performance of the students.

340. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Relation of Test Intelligence of High School Seniors in Hawaii to the Occupation of their Fathers." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 35(1941):369-377. UHH

Indicates that students from upper income families tend to do better on standardized intelligence tests and to stay in school longer than students from lower income, semi- and unskilled laboring families. No Filipinos involved in the testing came from families where the father held a job considered to be professional, while a majority came from semiskilled and unskilled labor categories. It was noted that, with the exception of the native Hawaiians, the longer an ethnic group had been living in Hawaii, the higher they were ranked on the economic scale.

341. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Relation of Economic Status to 'Intelligence' and to the Racial Derivation of High School Seniors in Hawaii." *American Journal of Psychology* 57(1944):77-82. HAM

Although the article stresses intelligence as related to income level, some reference is made to racial differences, especially with regard to the economic status of each group.

342. Lord, Virginia, and Alice Lee. "The Taxi Dance Hall in Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* 2(1936):46-50. UHH

Describes the segregated and integrated dance halls, the dancers, and their patrons. The ethnic background and age of the dancers are also given. Primary focus is on the Filipinos and Caucasians.

343. Luis, Anastacio, and Herman Sensano. "Some Aspects of the Filipino Family." *Social Process in Hawaii* 3(1937):64-69. UHH

Organization and etiquette, marriage, conflicts, and adjustments in Filipino life in Hawaii are covered. Discussion of the home life of single male plantation workers is also included. Information is based upon observations with supporting references from U.S. Census data.

344. Lum, Henry, and M. Miyazawa. "An Abortive Religious Cult." *Social Process in Hawaii* 7(1941):20-24. UHH

Discusses the growth and decline of the religious cult of the "Sacred Stones of Wahiawa" during the 1920s. Notes that Filipino laborers were among the most faithful cult devotees of all the ethnic groups involved. Information for the article was gathered from journalists, cult devotees, and interested bystanders.

345. Lyon, William H. "Comparisons of Aggressive Responses to Frustration." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1952. 94 pp. UHH

Employs the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study to obtain an indication of the effects of institutionalization on aggressive impulses. Reports are given for groups as a whole, not by ethnic group within each category.

346. MacDonald, Alexander. *Revolt in Paradise: the Social Revolution in Hawaii After Pearl Harbor*. New York: Stephan Dayne, 1944. 288 pp. UHH

Critical look at the white elitist system in Hawaii prior to World War II. Participation of Filipinos in the labor movement is mentioned.

347. MacFarlane, Walter James, Jr. "Final Report on the Filipinos as Workers in Hawaii's Sugar Industry and at Home." Reports of Students in Economics and Business No. 9. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1930. 13 pp.

UHH

General look at the subject, primarily concerning physical conditions on the sugar plantations.

348. Majoska, Aivin V. "Sudden Death in Filipino Men: An Unexplained Syndrome." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 7(1948): 469-473.

UHH

Reports on the incidence and investigation of sudden death occurring in eighty-one young Filipino men in Honolulu from 1937 through 1948. Diagnostic possibilities are discussed and eliminated. Pertinent City and County of Honolulu Health Department data are presented in tabular form. See Entry 298 for rebuttal by Nils P. Larsen.

349. Manalang, C. "Filipino Deaths." *Plantation Health* 12(1948): 22-23.

UHH

Study of the 'mystery death syndrome' observed among Filipinos. Suggests that the combination of a heavy meal and a violent dream could cause a sudden stasis in the lungs, resulting in death.

350. *ti Mangyuna*. Honolulu: Honolulu Record Publishing Co., Ltd. October, 1948 - July 7, 1958.

UHH

Four-page weekly containing news items about Filipinos in the Philippines and in Hawaii. Ceased publication with the July 7, 1958 issue. [Vol. 9, no. 20.]

351. Manlapit, Pablo. *Filipinos Fight for Justice: Case of the Filipino Laborers in the Big Strike of 1924*. Honolulu: Kumalae Publishing Company, 1933. 112 pp.

UHH-HAM-microfilm

Presents the case of the Filipino Higher Wage Movement and its reasons for striking in 1924. Also traces the history of the Movement and its efforts to avoid a strike and attempt to work with the appointed Labor Commissioner, Cayetano Ligot.

352. Manlapit, Pablo. "Pablo Manlapit." Handwritten manuscript. Honolulu, 1959. 3 pp. UHH
- Author's account of his life between 1891-1920, and, to a lesser degree of detail, during 1942-1959. No mention is made of his activities in the interim.
353. Manzon, Maximo C. *The Strange Case of the Filipinos in the United States*. New York: American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, 1938. 23 pp. HAM
- Written to protest the racist double standard that required Philippine allegiance to the United States but deprived Filipinos of U.S. citizenship or the right to become citizens. Asks for a change in Section 388 Title 8 of the U.S. Statutes in order to correct this injustice.
354. Marks, Robert H. "Tuberculosis Trends." *Plantation Health* 13(1949):9-13. UHH
- Filipinos are mentioned as having the most pronounced decrease in the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in the years immediately prior to date of publication.
355. \_\_\_\_\_, and Betty G. MacLean. "A Study of Inactive Tuberculosis Cases Removed from the Register." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 22(1963):289-292. UHH
- Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis was found to occur most often in Filipinos, although it was not fully determined why this was the case.
356. Martin, Caridad. "The Filipino Wedding: A Comparison of the Past and the Present." *Social Process* 21(1957):50-53. UHH-HSL
- Describes marriage practices that have been retained, modified, or dropped by present-day Ilocanos in Hawaii.
357. *Masakbayan m nga Filipinos* [Filipino Outlook] 1(1934). UHH
- Illustrated monthly Filipino-American magazine printed in Ilokano and English. Publishes a

variety of articles of interest to the Filipino community, including biographies of Filipinos in Hawaii, religious items, editorials, poetry, and labor and plantation news.

358. Masuoka, Jitsuichi. "Race Attitudes of the Japanese People in Hawaii: A Study in Social Distance." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1931. 234 pp.

UHH

Presents data relating to the feelings and attitudes of first- and second-generation Hawaii Japanese towards ten ethnic groups. The explanation offered for the generally unfavorable conception of Filipinos by the majority of subjects is that the Japanese prejudice against Filipinos is of the kind felt by a dominant cultural group against new arrivals. See Entry 472.

359. \_\_\_\_\_. "Race Preference in Hawaii." *American Journal of Sociology* 45(1936):635-641.

HAM-SL

A study of race preference of the Japanese in Hawaii. Filipinos are included along with ten other racial groups. Concludes that generally preference depends more on socioeconomic status than on race.

360. Matsumori, Donald. "Mechanization in Hawaiian Agriculture and its Effect on the Labor Supply. Unpublished paper, Economics 294, University of Hawaii, 1955. 72 pp.

HAM-microfilm

Mechanization of the sugar industry was found to affect the labor supply by putting a portion of it out of work. Mentions the recruitment and importation of Filipino workers during periods of labor shortages --prior to 1930 and again in 1945-1946.

361. May, James M., Johanna Bissen, Masayuki Kawasaki, and Rose Marie M. Macaraeg. "Ilocano Immigrants: A Study of the Housing Conditions and Preferences of Ilocano Immigrants in Kalihi-Palama." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1973. 134 pp.

UHH

Reports that 84.4 percent of the Ilocano immigrants interviewed in the Kalihi-Palama area lived in multi-family living arrangements (that is, with more than

just a two-generation family of mother-father-children), and that 61 percent of the same would prefer to live in their own two-story wood and hollow-tile frame house.

362. McBride, Thomas C. *Ethnic Heart Survey in Hawaii, Project II: A 10-year Medical Record of Cardio Vascular-Renal Disease in Male Plantation Employees (1948-1958)*. Honolulu: Bureau of Health Statistics, Hawaii Department of Health. [1959]. 35 pp.

UHH

Uses a population of 3,533 male employees on various sugar and pineapple plantations on the islands of Oahu, Molokai, Kauai, and Hawaii. Of this group between the ages of 35-75, Filipinos comprised 62.6 percent.

363. McCoy, H. "Hookworm Infestation Among the Filipinos." *Transactions of the 41st Annual Meeting, Hawaii Medical Association*. Honolulu, 1931. pp. 33-34.

UHH

Short discussion of the problems of the disease and the results of the anti-hookworm campaign conducted at Lahaina during 1926-1927.

364. McLaughlin, Dennis G. "A Statistical Comparison of Public and Privately Funded Psychiatric Patients." *Hawaii Mental Health Register Report No. 3*. 1968. 12 pp.

UHH

Indicates that Filipinos comprised 14.8 percent of the short-term patients treated in publicly funded facilities, while comprising only 5.1 percent of the privately treated patients during fiscal year 1965-1966.

365. McWilliams, Carey. *Brothers Under the Skin*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1943. 325 pp.

HAM

Discusses the Filipino plantation experience, especially with regard to Filipino participation in strikes against poor living and working conditions. Quotes extensively from Cariaga's study (Entry 59).

366. Melendy, H. Brett. "Filipinos in the United States." *Pacific Historical Review* 43(1974):520-547.

HAM

Reviews the two major periods of Filipino immigration to Hawaii and the United States mainland. Discusses the motives of the immigrants and describes American attitudes towards them. Primary concern devoted to the Filipino experience on the mainland, but some information on Hawaii is included.

367. Menor, Benjamin. "Filipino Plantation Adjustments." *Social Process in Hawaii* 13(1949):48-51.

UHH-HSL

Personal account of Filipinos in the community of Pahoa on the island of Hawaii. Scarcity of women was a major cause of difficulties in the community. It was felt that this problem would hinder full assimilation of Filipinos in community life unless restrictions against immigration of Filipino women were lifted. Other causes of tension are also discussed.

368. Mertz, Audrey W. "Follow-up Study of Adolescent Patients Admitted to Hawaii State Hospital in 1957 and 1958." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 3(1964):189-197.

HAM

Adolescent inpatients were found to have about a 50/50 chance of significant improvement. Filipinos included in the study.

369. Metcalf, H. W. "Cross Section of the Philippines in Interesting Gathering at Honolulu Center." *The Friend* 98(1928):107-108.

UHH-HSL

Primarily a salute to Filipino mess boys in the Navy. Also describes a meeting of the Rizal Pioneers, which was attended by both naval and resident Filipinos.

370. Midkiff, Frank Elbert. "Economic Determinants of Education in Hawaii." Ph.D. dissertation [Education], Yale, 1935. 429 pp.

UHH

Describes the economic and social status of Hawaii's people and examines the role of education and its influence on social change.



371. Midkiff, Frank Elbert. "A Plan for Improving the Economic and Social Life of the People of the Waialua District, Oahu, T.H. Rev." "Addendum: Progress Report, June 15, 1936." Honolulu, 1936. 65 pp. Mimeographed.

UHH

Although no specific mention is made of ethnic groups throughout the entire presentation, statistics given show that 28 percent of the district's population at that time were Filipino, and that three Filipino organizations figured among twenty-seven that composed the Waialua Community Association.

372. "Migration of Filipino Labor to and from Hawaii, 1923-27." *Monthly Labor Review* 27(1929):404-405.

HAM

Presents data taken from the report of the Governor-General of the Philippines for 1927. Indicates that while emigration to Hawaii was up 200 percent from 1926, return emigration increased by only 5.16 percent.

373. "Migration of Philippine Labor to Hawaii, 1928 to 1932." *Monthly Labor Review* 37(1934):1267-1268.

HAM

Cites in- and out-migration figures taken from the unpublished twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the 1932 calendar year.

374. "Migration of Philippine Labor to Hawaii, 1929-1933." *Monthly Labor Review* 40(1935):1416.

HAM

Draws upon figures taken from the unpublished twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the calendar year 1933. Follows Filipino migration to and from Hawaii for that year. Figures show an increase of migration back to the Philippines.

375. "Migration of Filipino Labor to Hawaii, 1932-1936." *Monthly Labor Review* 45(1937):613.

HAM

Reports that during the study period 443 Filipinos migrated to Hawaii while 19,618 returned to the Philippines.

376. Miller, Carey Dunlap, Lucille Louis, and Kisako Yanazawa. *Foods Used by Filipinos in Hawaii*. Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 98. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1946. 80 pp.

UHH

Written primarily for the use of teachers, extension agents, public health nurses, and dietitians. Contains descriptions of the physical appearance and nutritive value of plants used by Filipinos in Hawaii. Also includes a section featuring recipes for Filipino dishes as well as recommendations for improving the Filipino diet in Hawaii.

377. Miller, Sator M. *Report to Mr. H. A. Walker, President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association on 1945-1946 Filipino Emigration Project*. Honolulu, 1946. 26 pp.

UHH

Describes the activities involved in the preliminary arguments for recruiting, selection, processing, and shipment of the last group of Filipino workers imported for employment in Hawaiian sugar and pineapple plantations before Philippine independence. A total of 6,000 laborers, and 1,361 women and children were brought to Hawaii between January 4 and May 27, 1946.

378. Mitamura, Machiyo. "Life on a Hawaiian Plantation." *Social Process in Hawaii* 6(1940):50-58.

UHH

A personal narrative expressing the opinions of a Japanese concerning Filipino behavior. The negative attitude of older generation Japanese toward their children dating Filipinos is also mentioned.

379. Mizuta, Iwao. "Some Aspects of Public Welfare." *Social Process in Hawaii* 5(1939):62-70.

UHH

Discusses the characteristics of various ethnic groups and their attitudes towards working and welfare. Notes that while there were Filipinos on the welfare rolls, as a rule Filipinos were "willing to work if given the chance."

380. Moe, Kilmer O. "The Outlook for Filipinos in Hawaii." *Honolulu Mercury* 1 (1929):56-68; (August 1929):13-23; (September 1929):63-72; (October 1929):38-52.

UHH-HSL

Detailed historical and cultural overview of the evolution of the Filipino people and their migration to Hawaii. Includes statistics on the movement of Filipinos to and from Hawaii as well as a description of the procedure for hiring laborers in the Philippines to go to Hawaii.

381. Monahan, Thomas P. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in the State of Hawaii." *Eugenics Quarterly* 1(1966):40-47.

HAM

Indicates that there is a progressively increasing intermarriage rate but that this trend does not support the common belief that intermarriage leads to a weakening of family ties resulting in a higher divorce rate. Data on Filipinos show that intermarriage leads to marriage stability when compared to Filipino in-marriage and to other group intermarriage.

382. Moncado, Hilario Camino. *World Travel Memories; Being the First Series of Illustrated Travel Stories to be Published as such in a Single Volume by any Filipino*. Washington: C. T. Clements, 1932. 326 pp.

UHH

Records the author's impressions of the countries he visited while traveling around the world. Chapter 28 contains his account of his stay in Hawaii. Illustrated.

383. \_\_\_\_\_. *Filipino Labor Conditions in the Territory of Hawaii*: Report by Honorable Dr. Hilario Camino Moncado, Senior Delegate to the Philippines Constitutional Convention to Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines. Honolulu. [Privately printed.] 1936. 39 pp.

UHH-HSL

Consists almost entirely of tables and statistics, and presents a generally favorable picture of the Filipinos' place in Hawaiian society. Recommends that a Resident Labor Commissioner be appointed for Hawaii; the cost of his operations to be funded by placing a tax on the earnings of Filipinos living in Hawaii.

384. \_\_\_\_\_. *100% Co-operation with the United States*. 13 pp. N.p. [Privately printed.] [1941]

UHH

Two speeches delivered by Moncado in Honolulu on June 7 and 12, 1941 advocating full cooperation with the United States as the Philippines is America's first line of defense in the Pacific. The pamphlet also contains the platform of the Modernist Party, under which Moncado ran for President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

385. Moncado, Hilario C. *Moncado Speaks*. Mexico, 1955. 34 pp. UHH-HAM

Moncado's account of his life from 1914 through 1955. Written in an effort to reverse his deportation from the United States, it includes mention of his youthful years in Hawaii.

386. *Moncado* [Hilario C.] and *His Mission Bulletin*, I-III, No. 6 (January 1955-June 1957). Honolulu: Supreme Council of (*Equi Frili Brium*) Students. 128 pp.

UHH

Presents the religious philosophy of Hilario Camino Moncado, five star general of the Filipino Federation of America Inc. Also mentions Moncado's fight to avoid deportation to the Philippines.

387. Monsen, Marie A. "Familism and Communication Patterns." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 102 pp.

UHH

Tests the hypothesis that there is greater communication and greater agreement between members of families who have a strong familistic orientation. Because of the small percentage of Filipinos included in the test group, the results cannot be considered completely valid for Filipinos.

388. Morton, Newton E., Chin S. Chung, and Ming-Pi Mi. *Genetics of Interracial Crosses in Hawaii*. Monographs in Human Genetics, Vol. 3. New York: Karger, 1967. 158 pp.

UHH

Studies made in Hawaii between 1958 and 1966 to determine sociological and physical characteristics. Also reports on birth defects and mortality rates of Hawaii-born subjects.

389. Mulholland, John F. *Hawaii's Religions*. Rutland, Vermont: C. E. Tuttle Company, 1970. 344 pp.

UHH-HAM

Describes the development of religions in Hawaii from ancient to modern times. In the chapter "The Filipino Churches," the author discusses the origin, nature, membership, and activities of the religions either founded by or principally identified with the Filipinos in Hawaii.

390. Munoz, Alfredo N. *The Filipinos in America*. Los Angeles: Mountainview Publishers, 1971. 209 pp.

HSL

General overview of the immigration and adjustment of Filipinos in the United States. Includes many references to specific personalities in Hawaii as well as an appendix of Filipino organizations in the United States, including Hawaii. Contains photographs.

391. Murakami, Kensaburo. "A Study of the Development of Certain Industries in Hawaii Since American Annexation (1898-1940)." Master's thesis [Economics], University of Southern California, 1941. 132 pp.

UHH

Concentrates on the history of sugar, pineapple, and coffee growing in Hawaii, justifying the end of Hawaiian independence in 1893 on economic grounds. Filipinos are mentioned as one of the groups that were brought over to work in the cane fields.

392. Murdoch, K. "Racial Differences Found in Two American Cities." *Industrial Psychology* 1(1926):99-104.

HAM

Uses the Pressey Group Intelligence test for intelligence and moral traits of various races in New York City and Honolulu. The study finds racial differences and arranges them in rank order. The Filipinos scored lowest, next to the rural Japanese samples.

393. Najita, Joyce (Matsumoto). *The 1947 Hawaiian Pineapple Strike*. University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1958. 17 pp.

UHH-HAM

Gives a short account of the history of labor relations in the pineapple industry in Hawaii and the first organization of pineapple workers, the United Pineapple Workers of Molokai, in June 1937. This organization was composed primarily of Filipinos. Study also recounts their unsuccessful strike to gain union recognition.

394. Nakahara, Mildred T. "A Study of the Social Characteristics and Other Factors Relating to Female Juvenile First Offenders and Female Recidivists of the Honolulu Juvenile Court During 1953." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1955. 72 pp.

UHH

Uses Honolulu Juvenile Court records to examine the social and other characteristics of 124 female first offender and recidivist cases referred to the Court during 1953. An attempt to determine related and differing factors in the two groups is made. Among eight ethnic groups represented, the Filipinos accounted for the second highest number of cases in both the first offender and the recidivist categories.

395. Nanod, Maxine. "The Plantation Where I Was Born." *Plantation Health* 14(1950):22-23.

UHH

A Filipino woman describes her childhood on Makaweli Plantation, mentioning examples of games, food, and the general life style of her family and friends.

396. "A New Nation is Born, the Republic of the Philippines." *Filipino Bulletin*, Special Philippine Independence Edition. July, 1946. 140 pp.

HSL

Largely pictorial edition records the celebrations held in Manila and Honolulu in honor of the independence day of the Philippines.

397. *Newpost*, I-II, 16 (February 1947-June 15/30, 1949). Honolulu: Labez Publishing Company, 1947-1949. Two volumes. Title varies, I-II, 5/6 (February 1947-August/September 1948), *The New Philippines*; II, 7 (November 1/15, 1948). Ceased publication with II, 16 (June 15/30, 1949). Published in English and Ilocano.

UHH

Emphasizes Filipino pride and progress, both as citizens of a newly liberated Republic of the Philippines and as members of the Hawaiian community. Articles express concern for the image of Filipinos in Hawaii, and the desire of many young Filipinos to disassociate themselves from their Filipino heritage. Numerous pictures and short sketches on local Filipinos are included.

398. Nishioka, Toshio. "A Comparative Study of Selected Social Characteristics and Other Factors Relating to Children Detained less than Five Days and more than Twenty-nine Days in the Honolulu Detention Home Between January 1 and June 30, 1954." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1955. 63 pp. UHH
- Includes data on ethnic background of the children, family size, parents' occupation, and other relevant information.
399. Norbeck, Edward. *Pineapple Town, Hawaii*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959. 159 pp. SL-HAM-UHH
- Study of the pineapple plantation community of Maunaloa, on the western end of Molokai. Chapter IV is devoted to the description of the social life and customs of the Filipinos in the community, who compose three-fourths of the plantation employees and 94 percent of its laborers. There are also references to Filipino social organization, cultural practices, and behavior throughout the book. The main focus of the study is on the social structure of the community and the changes in the cultural tradition of each of the ethnic groups.
400. *Now is the Time*, I, 2 (June 1, 1953). Wailuku, Maui, 1953. Semimonthly. UHH
- Filipino paper with noticeable religious leanings. Intended to promote good relations between the Filipinos and their neighbors. Most items are of a philosophical rather than informational nature.
401. Oleson, William B. "Our Filipino Mission." *The Friend* 71(1913):227-228. UHH
- A report on the first Filipino evangelists on Oahu and Kauai. Describes their duties (holding services, circulating Christian materials, and greeting and counseling newly arrived Filipino immigrants) and problems encountered (no church building and constantly changing congregation).

402. Oshiro, Masaru. "A Comparative Study of the Recidivists and the First Offenders Released from Oahu Prison During the First Six Months of 1948." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1954. 74 pp.

UHH

Compares the traits of recidivists and first offenders released from Oahu Prison. Filipinos are noted to be "underrepresented" in the study in comparison to their presence in the total Hawaiian population. Demographic data are included.

403. Ozaki, Shigeo. "Student Attitudes on Interracial Marriage." *Social Process in Hawaii* 6(1940):23-28.

UHH

Interviews with students of Chinese and Japanese ancestry indicated that members of both groups ranked Filipinos among the least desirable as potential marriage partners. Opinions were based on stereotypes learned by the sample group.

404. *Pacific Courier*, I (February 1967). Honolulu: Pacific Publishing Corp., 1967-. UHH collection ends with October 1968.

UHH

Filipino newspaper published in Hawaii. About half of the material concerns events in the Philippines. Illustrated.

405. *Pahayag*, 1 (December 1972)- Monthly. Mimeographed monthly newsletter. Honolulu, 1972 -.

UHH

Published by a group of Filipinos and Americans in Hawaii to protest conditions in the Philippines under martial law imposed by President Marcos. Contains stories of events in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States mainland.

406. Palmer, Albert W. *The Human Side of Hawaii*. Boston: Pilgrims Press, 1924. 144 pp.

HAM

Aims to correct misunderstandings and false images of the islands. Contains little on Filipinos in the text; however, tables and figures on Filipino population, mortality rates, and other vital data are included.



407. "Pan-Pacific Personalities." *Pan-Pacific* 4(1940):38-39. UHH  
Includes a picture and short biography of Cayetano Ligot, former Philippine Labor Commissioner to Hawaii.
408. *Paradise Magazine*, Exponent of the Progress of the Filipino Community in Hawaii. Monthly. December 1973 -. Printed in English and Ilocano. UHH  
Contains news and features of interest to the Filipino community.
409. Parkman, Margaret. "Multi-dimensional Scaling of Hawaiian Intermarriage Data." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Chicago, 1963. 17 pp. HAM-microfilm  
Uses several complex formulas to analyze the frequency of intermarriage among members of different ethnic groups in Hawaii for the years 1928-1931 and 1948-1953.
410. \_\_\_\_\_, and Jack Sawyer. "Dimensions of Ethnic Intermarriages in Hawaii." *American Sociological Review* 32(1967): 593-607. HAM  
Examines intermarriage rates of eight ethnic groups in Hawaii, using statistics on approximately 50,000 marriages. Indices used include inherited cultural traditions and the extent to which each group has acquired the dominant urban way of life. Intermarriage involving Filipinos showed an upward trend which was also observed among the other groups.
411. Paynter, Harrison S. "A Study of the Births, Stillbirths, Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality for the Years 1930 and 1931 in Homes and in the Five Hospitals of the City of Honolulu." *The Queen's Hospital Bulletin* 8(April-May, 1932). UHH  
Presents a variety of tables with statistics summarized in the text. Conclusions suggest that education and public health work to solve the problem of high rates of maternal mortality and stillbirths among the Filipinos.
412. Pendleton, Edwin C. "Characteristics of the Labor Force." *Monthly Labor Review* 78(1955):1416-1421. HAM

Discusses age, sex, and occupations of laborers; size and racial composition of the labor force, unemployment and seasonal factors. Filipinos mentioned; however, no conclusions are reached as to the significance of race as a characteristic of the labor force. Tables included. Also see Entries 289 and 512.

413. Pendleton, Edwin C. "Reversal of Roles--the Case of Paternalism in Hawaiian Labor-Management Relations." *Social Process in Hawaii* 25(1961-1962):23-29. Also published by the Industrial Relations Center, University of Hawaii, January, 1962.

UHH

Historical comparison of paternalism as it was evolved by plantation management and later by the ILWU sugar units. Concludes that union paternalism has not yet reached the scope that was developed by management. Mentions the role of Filipinos in plantation labor.

414. Perlman, Mark. "Organized Labor in Hawaii." *Labor Law Journal* 3(1952):263-275.

UHH

Traces the development of unionism in Hawaii and comments on the successes and failures of the working people in their attempt to achieve common job security. In connection with the Filipinos, among the subjects mentioned are the importation of plantation labor from the Philippines and the plantation strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937.

415. Peterson, John. "Environment, Company and Community on Molokai." Research paper, University of Hawaii, 1970. [Library Prize for Pacific Research.] 25 pp.

UHH

Compares two pineapple plantations, Maunaloa and Kualapuu, where approximately 90 percent of the population is made up of Filipino and Japanese workers. Examines the relationships existing between environment and plantation management policy in order to determine their effect and influence on community life.

416. \_\_\_\_\_. "Technology and Community in Two Plantation Environments." In *Molokai Studies: Preliminary Research in Human Ecology*, edited by Henry T. Lewis, pp. 97-121.

HAM-UHH

Compares the structure of two pineapple plantation communities in Molokai. The abundance of water is considered to be the most important variable in explaining the difference in the structure and nature of the two communities. Scarcity of water on one plantation community results in the need for more unskilled Filipino workers, a lower educational level among the employees, and a lower level of acculturation than in the other community.

417. Peterson, William. "The Classification of Subnations in Hawaii: An Essay in the Sociology of Knowledge." *American Sociological Review* 34(1969):863-877.

HAM

A discussion of successive U.S. censuses in Hawaii that render population estimates and classifications inaccurate because of different criteria used to identify ethnic groups.

418. Philipp, Perry F. *Diversified Agriculture of Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1953. 226 pp.

HAM-UHH

Detailed study of diversified agriculture in Hawaii as it existed in the early 1950s. Filipinos are mentioned as supplying the bulk of the sugar and pineapple labor force, and becoming involved in coffee production, not only as laborers but also as growers.

419. *Philippine-American Press*, I, 1-2 (April-May, 1960). Honolulu: Philippine-American Goodwill Foundation, 1960.

UHH

Illustrated, monthly publication features news of Filipinos in Hawaii. First issue offered sections in Pangasinan, Ilocano, Tagalog, and Visayan.

420. Philippine Islands, Bureau of Labor. *Report...Covering Investigation of Labor Conditions and Employment of Filipinos in Hawaii*. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1926. 64 pp.

UHH

Observations of a Filipino fact-finding mission. Report contains detailed descriptions of the work involved in various plantation jobs, the costs incurred, and the differences in the cost of living in Hawaii and the Philippines. Text in English and Spanish.

421. Philippine Islands, Bureau of Labor. *Labour Report Bulletin* 7 (March, 1926). HAM-UHH
- Report of conditions and employment of Filipinos on Hawaii plantations by Herminigildo Cruz, Labor Director of the Philippines, October, 1925. Includes the terms of employment on the sugar plantations, the data on recruitment of workers since 1906, and the problems facing the Filipino workers on the plantations.
422. Philippine Islands. Resident Labor Commissioner's Office, Honolulu, T.H. *Authoritative Statement Relative to Filipino Laborers in Hawaii. Report of the Honorable Cayetano Ligot, Resident Labor Commissioner in Hawaii, to Governor General Leonard Wood, March 31, 1923-March 31, 1924.* Honolulu: Printed by Permission of the Governor General, 1924. 35 pp. HSPA-HAM-microfilm
- Report on the physical and social conditions of Filipino laborers on the plantations. Included are descriptions of living conditions, employment practices, a comparison of opportunities on sugar and pineapple plantations, and population figures.
423. *Philippine News: the Voice of Filipino-Americans.* San Francisco, 1973 -. UHH-HSL
- Weekly publication includes a section giving news of Filipinos in Hawaii.
424. *Philippine Press.* Hilo, Hawaii, 1934. UHH collection includes only I, 2 (January 15, 1934) and I, 4 (February 15, 1934). UHH
- Bi-weekly contains a mix of local (Big Island) and Philippine stories. Printed in English and Ilocano.
425. *Philippines at War; the Medium of Information Among Filipinos,* I-III, 7 (July 1943-July 1945). Honolulu. UHH set lacks III, 3 (March 1945). UHH
- Contains news of local Filipinos and Filipino participation in the war effort. Text in English and Ilocano.

426. *The Philippines in Hawaii: Annual Review of Filipino Progress in Hawaii and of Philippine-American Trade and Cultural Relations*. I, 1 (1948), II, 2 (1949). Honolulu: Philippine Consulate, 1948-1949.

UHH

Two booklets published in connection with the Philippine Expositions held in Honolulu in 1948 and 1949 to commemorate the second and third anniversaries of Philippine independence. Both contain information concerning local Filipinos. Includes sections on labor, business, women, education, and immigration.

427. *The Philippines Journal*. Honolulu: ANP Publishing Company, 1947 - 1962.

UHH

Publication appears to have been irregular. UHH collection has only four issues on file. These are: December, 1949; Special Edition for December, 1955; Holiday Edition for 1960; and 1962 Edition. Contains features on local Filipinos.

428. *Filipino Progress*. I, 1-17 (September 10, 1965-December 31, 1965). Pearl City, Hawaii: Pearl City Publishing Company, 1965.

UHH

Weekly, illustrated publication giving news of Hawaii and the Philippines. Issues printed in English and Ilocano.

429. *Plantation News*, the Newspaper for the Plantation Family, I-III, 6 (March 1946-November 1949). Honolulu: Alexander and Baldwin, 1946-1949. Three volumes in one book. Monthly 1946 and June 1948 -; Bi-weekly: 1947 through June 1948.

UHH

General news of life on Hawaii plantations. Filipinos mentioned prominently with special space provided for announcements of weddings and engagements. Good coverage of the arrival of new workers from the Philippines. Ilocano section added in 1947 for the convenience of new arrivals. Printed in English and Ilocano.

430. Platt, Sanford L. *Immigration and Emigration in the Hawaiian Sugar Industry*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, 1950. 24 pp.

HAM-UHH

Text of a paper presented to the Industrial Relations Section of the Hawaiian Sugar Technologists by the Assistant Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Address gives a general history of the role of the HSPA in bringing about the immigration of various ethnic groups to the Islands and deals directly with Filipino immigration. Discusses in detail the HSPA program for returning former workers to the Philippines and other benefits afforded the workers.

431. Ponce, Danilo E. "The Filipinos in Hawaii." Honolulu, 1973. 22 pp.

UHH-HSL

Concentrates on the psychiatric characteristics of the Filipino community. Points out the wide range of cultural and genetic differences within the Filipino population and emphasizes the need to understand the cultural values and their role in determining personal behavior.

432. *Population Profile: Hawaii: Youngest State Mature in Achieving Racial Amity.* Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1965. 6 pp.

UHH

Uses U.S. Census statistics and an explanatory diagram to give an approximation of Hawaii's population according to ethnic groups.

433. Porteus, Stanley D. "Report of Dr. S. D. Porteus." Appendix 2 in *Report of Governor's Advisory Committee on Crime*, pp. 132-146. Honolulu, 1931.

UHH

Indicates that in two six-year periods (1917-1922 and 1923-1928), Filipinos were the second highest offenders. Explains that, in general, the underlying factors in crime are based on the individual, the family, and the society. Porteus was a member of the group's sub-committee on Causes of Crime and Criminal Statistics. The report is largely recommendations and conclusions supplemented with extracts of letters and reports used in the research.

434. \_\_\_\_\_. "Human Studies in Hawaii." *Pacific Problems, Proceedings and Lectures*, School of Oriental and Pacific Affairs, University of Hawaii. University of Hawaii Quarterly Bulletin 12(1933):82-11.

UHH

Discussion of the results of a variety of tests designed to measure brain size, physical development and mental ability. Filipinos are not included in every test.

435. Porteus, Stanley D. *And Blow Not the Trumpet*. Palo Alto: Pacific Books, 1947. 304 pp. HAM-UHH

Account of Hawaii during World War II based on newspaper articles, personal diaries, plantation records, and government reports. Attitudes toward the war and participation in the war effort by Filipino plantation workers are discussed in Chapters 12 through 14. Describes the training of Filipinos in volunteer militia units, the tensions that arose between Filipino and Japanese plantation workers, and the counseling of Filipinos regarding military wartime regulations.

436. \_\_\_\_\_, and Marjorie E. Babcock. *Temperament and Race*. Boston: Richard B. Badger, 1926. 364 pp. HAM

Comparative study of race psychology in Hawaii. Includes discussion of brain development, psychological traits, racial theories, education, and the future of Hawaii's races. Filipinos were found to have low scores. Many stereotyped conclusions in this work.

437. Powers, Dorothy F. "A Worm Study of Maui Agricultural Company's Hamakuapoko Camp." *Plantation Health* 1(1937): 6-11. UHH

Report on the types and rate of worm paracitism discovered among plantation laborers in two studies conducted between 1930 and 1934.

438. Probasco, Herbert A. "Japanese and Filipino Labor Unions and the 1920 Plantation Strike in Hawaii." Paper prepared for History 665, University of Hawaii. Honolulu, 1966. 45 pp. UHH

Discusses the origins and development of labor movements that led to the abortive 1920 strike by Filipino and Japanese workers against sugar plantations. Reasons for the strike's failure are cited and analyzed.

439. *Queen's Hospital Bulletin*. Edited by Queen's Hospital Staff. Monthly (irregular). Vol. I-XIV, No. 1-12. June, 1924-September, 1939.

UHH

Contains articles on clinical techniques, treatments, statistics, research, and staff changes at Queen's Hospital (and the Palama Clinic) and on public health status and activities in Hawaii in general. Interesting cases are described in detail; some of these patients are of Filipino origin.

440. *Quezonian Papers on Filipinos in Hawaii*, 1906-1946. Philippines: National Archives.

UHH-HAM microfilm

Collection of correspondence, newspaper clippings, and personal papers of Manuel L. Quezon, the highest ranking Filipino official before 1946, pertaining to Filipino immigration to Hawaii. Includes letters written by Filipino laborers requesting assistance, official reports filed by Philippine labor commissioners visiting Hawaii, copies of labor contracts, and clippings from Honolulu and Philippine newspapers.

441. Quinto, Dolores. "Life Story of a Filipino Immigrant." *Social Process in Hawaii* 4(1938):71-78.

UHH

First person account of a Filipino who immigrated with his family from Cebu to Hawaii. Primarily a narration of his life in the Philippines and his decision to leave his homeland to come to Hawaii.

442. Quisenberry, Walter B. "Stomach Cancer in Hawaii." *Medical Arts and Sciences* 9(3rd quarter, 1955):74-81.

HAM

Examines differences in cancer in Hawaii, especially among the three largest ethnic groups (Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian).

443. \_\_\_\_\_. "Ethnic Differences and Socio-cultural Factors in Cancer in Hawaii." Paper presented at the Tenth Pacific Science Congress, Symposium on Socio-Cultural Aspects of Preventative Medicine. Honolulu, 1961.

UHH

A report on the incidence of certain types of cancer occurring among Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and



Caucasians. Makes projections concerning possible socioeconomic reasons for the differences in incidence between the various groups.

444. Rademaker, John A. "Community Analysis in a Free Community in Peacetime." *Human Organization* 6(1947):9-20. HAM

Reports a major event in 1946--the arrival of almost 9,000 Filipino immigrant workers and their dependents to alleviate the serious labor shortage after World War II. Describes the conditions under which the Filipinos were recruited and the reactions of the community and plantation populations to this recruitment (see also entry 445).

445. \_\_\_\_\_. "Race Relations in Hawaii, 1946." *Social Process in Hawaii* 11(1947):29-46. UHH

Discusses nine significant events in race relations in Hawaii during 1946. One event was the arrival of Filipino plantation workers--the last contingent before Philippine independence ended the importation of Filipino laborers (see also Entry 444).

446. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Exercise of Union Power in 1946 and 1947." *Social Process in Hawaii* 11(1947):29-46. UHH

Relates the events that occurred during the sugar strike of 1946. Considers the role played by Filipinos in this new exercise in unified labor organization and cooperative race relations.

447. "Recent Migration of Filipino Labor to Continental U.S. and Hawaii." *Monthly Labor Review* 35(1932):988. HAM

Reports on the rate of immigration to the United States and notes its decline following the peak year of 1927.

448. "Reflections: A Filipino's View." *Pacific Affairs* 3(1930):401. HAM

Applauds the statements of Pablo Manlapit concerning anti-Filipino riots on the west coast. Originally an editorial printed in the February 20, 1930 edition of *Hawaii Philippine News*.

449. "Reflections: Exclude the Filipinos." *Pacific Affairs* 3(1930): 399-400. HAM
- An attack on "cheap Asian labor" in general and on Filipinos in particular. The businessmen who arranged for the importation of Oriental workers are also denounced. Reprint of an editorial in the February, 1930 *Seaman's Journal* [San Francisco].
450. "Reflections: the Filipino Immigrant to Hawaii." *Pacific Affairs* 3(1930):399. HAM
- Optimistic editorial taken from the *Van Nuys (California) Tribune*, February 6, 1930, on the prospects of Filipinos in Hawaii. Observes that while success does not come overnight, the Filipino people can expect to advance themselves as the years go by.
451. Reile, Patricia J. "A Honolulu Standardization of the Vineland Social Maturity Scale." Master's thesis [Psychology], University of Hawaii, 1933. 57 pp. UHH
- Tests social maturity using a sample of nine-year-olds. Ethnic distribution within the sample was determined according to the ethnic distribution of births that had occurred in the City and County during the years 1942-43. Nine Filipino children (7 percent of the total sample studied) were selected. The Vineland Social Maturity Scale was found to be a valid device for measuring social maturity in Hawaii.
452. Reinecke, John E. "Language and Dialect in Hawaii." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1935. 371 pp. UHH
- Describes the aspects of language and dialect in Hawaii, tracing the history, development, and social background of local English dialects from 1778 to the early 1930s. Every identifiable ethnic language group is discussed in terms of its area of origin, social position in Hawaii from arrival through the early 1930s, and contributions to the development of local dialects. Dialect maps are included to indicate the point of origin of groups speaking the various dialects. See Entry 456.
453. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Competition of Languages in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 2(1936):4. UHH

Largely a summary of the author's thesis (see Entry 452). Describes the gradual evolution of trade-oriented "pidgin" through a "creole" simplification of English for plantation use, and on to the local English dialects as they existed in the mid-1930s.

454. Reinecke, John E. "The Big Lie of 1920: How Planters and Press Used the Big Lie of 'Japanese Conspiracy' in Breaking the Oahu Sugar Strike." Typescript. Honolulu, 1958.

UHH

Series of essays that point out that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the local Honolulu daily newspapers distorted the facts in attempting to create the illusion that the strike of 1920 was exclusively a demonstration of Japanese intentions to colonize the Islands for Imperial Japan. Traces the efforts of the Japanese and Filipino workers to organize and bargain for a secure wage schedule and the problems they encountered. Also mentions the racist propaganda employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the *Star-Bulletin* and *Advertiser*, which eventually broke the strike. Gives considerable coverage to the part played by Filipinos.

455. \_\_\_\_\_, comp. *Labor Disturbances in Hawaii, 1890-1925: A Summary*. Honolulu, 1966. 19 pp.

UHH

Presents a list of known strikes, lockouts, riots, and similar disturbances. Draws mainly from English language press sources and reports of the United States Bureau of Labor.

456. \_\_\_\_\_. *Language and Dialect in Hawaii: A Socio-linguistic History to 1935*. Edited by Stanley M. Tsuzaki. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1969. 254 pp.

UHH

Minimally revised version of Reinecke's master's thesis. See Entry 452.

457. Respicio, F. A., ed. *Hawaii's Filipinos and Their Part in the War; A Pictorial Record of Their Work for Victory and Freedom*. Honolulu, 1945. 138 pp.

UHH

Contains photographs of Filipinos in Hawaii at work (on sugar plantations, pineapple fields, the docks, and in factories), in special ceremonies and parades, and other daily activities. Family portraits and photographs of prominent leaders in the Filipino community are also included.

458. "Retrospect for 1927--More Filipinos." *Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* (1928):128.

UHH

Records the arrival of Filipino immigrants who paid their own way to come to Hawaii to work.

459. "Retrospect for 1928--Still More Filipinos." *Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* (1929):125.

UHH

Expresses concern that labor agents in the Philippines are encouraging independent migration of Filipino workers to Hawaii even though local labor conditions are "well regulated and supplied."

460. Rewick, Kenneth O. "Moncado: A Study in Charismatic Leadership." Typescript. Honolulu, 1969. 38 pp.

UHH

Reports on Hilario C. Moncado's charismatic leadership and the reasons for his success in meeting the social, psychological, and spiritual needs of his followers. Includes a review of the writings of Moncado and his followers as well as the historical background of the Filipino Federation of America.

461. *Rizal Journal*, I-III, 5 (December 1940-May 1943). Honolulu, 1940-1945.

UHH

Filipino magazine supporting American efforts in World War II. Frequency of publication varied. UHH collection has several issues missing.

462. Robinson, Clarence C. "Occupational Succession on the Plantation." *Social Process in Hawaii* 1(1935):21-25.

UHH

Historical account of the ethnic composition of sugar plantation management and workers from the 1850s to the 1930s.

463. Rockett, L. S., and Margaret Kinney. "Plantation Blood Pressure Study." *Plantation Health* 20(1955):17-19. UHH
- Study of 709 employees at Wailuku Plantation included 193 Filipinos, who showed less cases of high blood pressure than the other groups represented in the sample population.
464. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory UHH
- Previously known as the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory and the War Research Laboratory. Issued thirty-eight mimeographed reports from 1944 to 1963. Reports include examinations of race relations and demographic trends of different ethnic groups. Reports 1-21 (1944-1952) are entitled "What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing." Also see Entry 510.
465. "A Rugged Plantation Gang." *Social Process in Hawaii* 17(1953):14-15. UHH
- Anonymously written autobiographical sketch. Provides an insight into the life of Filipino plantation boys before and during World War II through its description of their organization into and activities within peer group gangs.
466. Ryals, Jarvis D., J. Kinzie, Frances Cottingham, and John F. McDermott. "A Cross-Cultural Study of Suicide in Hawaii." 13 pp. Typescript [1969]. UHH
- Covers the period of 1958-1969 and draws upon data from both Oahu and the outer islands. Filipinos committed 9 percent of the reported suicides in Hawaii during the study period, ranking after Caucasians (40 percent) and Japanese (27 percent). More suicides occurred among Filipinos fifty years of age and older than within the younger age groups. Data contradicts that of Kalish (see Entry 262).
467. Sakumoto, Raymond E. "A Study of Dating Attitudes Among University of Hawaii Students." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1957. 99 pp. UHH

Study of the goals and expectations of University of Hawaii students with regard to dating, as reflected in the responses of a sample group of 112 individuals. Concludes that ethnic background was still the most restrictive factor in the selection of dating partners.

468. Sakumoto, Raymond E. "Social Areas of Honolulu: A Study of the Ethnic Dimension in an Urban Social Structure." Ph.D. dissertation [Sociology], Northwestern University, 1965. 157 pp.

UHH

Largely a mathematical study that concentrates on the relationship between ethnic differentiation and urban social structure. The study group population is divided into six ethnic, six occupational, and four educational groups or levels.

469. Saludes, Pacita, ed. *Dagiti Pagwadan A Filipino iti Hawaii* [The Models Among Filipinos in Hawaii]. Honolulu: Gumil-Hawaii, 1973.

UHH

Biographical sketches of Filipinos in Hawaii, with a short account of the state of Ilocano writing in the Islands. Written in Ilocano.

470. \_\_\_\_\_, ed. *Dandaniw* [Musings]. Honolulu: Gumil-Hawaii, 1974.

UHH

An anthology of essays and poetry written by Hawaii Filipinos in Ilocano and English. The appendix lists the Filipino organizations in Hawaii and their offices.

471. \_\_\_\_\_, ed. *Idi Kalman Ken Ita* [Yesterday and Today]. Honolulu: Gumil-Hawaii, 1976.

UHH

Two-part anthology--in Ilocano and English--consisting of impressionistic accounts of Filipino life in Hawaii.

472. Samuels, Frederick. "The Effect of Social Mobility on Social Distance: Some Changes in the Race Attitudes of Honolulu's Japanese." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 168 pp.

UHH

Compares the racial attitudes of local Japanese in 1968 with those recorded in a 1931 study [see Entry 358]. Samuels

reports that Filipinos were regarded with less hostility and were not stereotyped as much in 1963 as had been the case in 1931, especially by his Manoa sample.

473. Samuels, Frederick. "The Oriental In-group in Hawaii." *Phylon* 31(Summer 1970):148-156.

HAM

Deals mostly with the in-group consciousness among the Japanese and the Caucasians, but gives indications of the way the Japanese and other Orientals regard the Filipinos.

474. Santos, Valentine. "Philippine Dances in Hawaii." *Paradise of the Pacific* 52(1940):3-5.

UHH

A history and nature of the better-known Filipino folk dances. Explains the rationale for their evolution and unique mixing of East and West. Pictures illustrate the costumes and dance formations as seen in the Islands.

475. Schmitt, Robert C. *A Study of Oahu's Aged*. Honolulu: Study Committee on the Aged, Oahu Health Council and Honolulu Council of Social Agencies, 1953. 76 pp.

UHH

Reviews and briefly analyzes available data regarding the number and characteristics of aged persons on the island of Oahu.

476. \_\_\_\_\_. "Psychosis and Race in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 16(1956):144-146.

HAM

Reports rates of diagnosed psychoses and schizophrenia among various ethnic groups. Study covers twelve-month period ending June 30, 1950.

477. \_\_\_\_\_. "Population and Housing Characteristics of Honolulu's Racial Groups, 1957." *Social Process in Hawaii* 23(1959):40-46.

Describes differences in housing and population characteristics among the various groups in Honolulu.

478. Schmitt, Robert C. *Population and Housing Characteristics of Racial Groups in Honolulu*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 26. Honolulu, 1959. 15 pp.

UHH

Gives detailed statistical information on the characteristics of households in urban Honolulu. Filipino households comprised 75 of the total sample of 2,000. The sample is broken down by ethnic group, employment, length of time at residence, gross income, persons per room, and control of housing (military, public or private) and indicates the rate of overcrowding and public housing occupancy among the Filipinos.

479. \_\_\_\_\_. *Population Trends in Hawaii and French Polynesia*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 29. Honolulu, 1961. 22 pp.

UHH

Comparison of the population trends of the two island groups includes discussion of the total population, geographic distribution, ethnic stock, age, sex, marital status, births, deaths, and migration.

480. \_\_\_\_\_. *Characteristics of Voters and Non-Voters in Hawaii*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 31. Honolulu, 1961. 7 pp.

UHH

A statistical report on voters and non-voters in the 1960 presidential election. Suggests that the high number of unregistered Filipino voters on the island of Hawaii could be attributed to the large number of aliens residing there.

481. \_\_\_\_\_. "Recent Migration Trends in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 25(1961-1962):15-22.

UHH

Discusses the personal characteristics of migrants, including Filipinos, during 1950-1960.

482. \_\_\_\_\_. *Historical Statistics of Hawaii, 1778 to 1962: A Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Hawaii, 1962*. Honolulu: Department of Planning and Research, 1962. 42 pp.

UHH

Among numerous statistics presented are those on Hawaii's population from 1853 to 1960, broken down by ethnic groups. According to the census data presented,



the number of Filipinos in Hawaii grew from the second smallest among the various groups in 1853 to fourth largest in 1960.

483. Schmitt, Robert C. *Age, Race, and Marital Failure in Hawaii*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 34. Honolulu, 1962. 9 pp.

UHH

An examination of data on age and ethnic differences in marriage and divorce during 1956-1960.

484. \_\_\_\_\_. "Interracial Marriage and Occupational Status in Hawaii." *American Sociological Review* 25(1963):809-810.

HAM

Uses statistical data for 1960 and 1961 on 10,535 marriages reported, of which 35.3 percent were interracial. Data on Filipinos show that fewer Filipino white-collar workers intermarry than Filipino blue-collar workers.

485. \_\_\_\_\_. "Demographic Correlates of Interracial Marriage in Hawaii." *Demography* 2(1965):463-473.

UHH

Focuses attention on demographic aspects of interracial marriage through comparative analysis of interracial and unmixed marriages in Hawaii. Uses Hawaii Department of Health statistics.

486. \_\_\_\_\_. "Age Differences in Marriage in Hawaii." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 28(1966):57-61.

HAM

Uses data from 1961 to 1963 covering 16,532 marriages as tabulated by the State Department of Health to analyze the breakdowns in ethnic background, age difference, place of residence, occupation, and previous marital status. Data indicate that there is a wide age difference among the Filipino couples.

487. \_\_\_\_\_. "Shifting Occupational and Class Structures: 1930-1966." In *Modern Hawaii: Perspectives on the Hawaiian Community*, edited by Andrew Lind. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Labor-Management Education Program, 1967. pp. 27-40.

UHH

Demographic data on ethnic groups on Oahu are compared with relation to employment status, industry and occupation group, income, and education. As a group, the Filipinos are in a depressed status, however among the younger Filipinos there are indications of rapid advancement. Also see Entry 334.

488. Schmitt, Robert C. *Demographic Statistics of Hawaii: 1778-1965*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968.

UHH

Contains statistical data on ethnic demographic profile in Hawaii as collated from the U.S. censuses and from Hawaii agencies.

489. \_\_\_\_\_, and Robert A. Souza. *Place of Birth of Household Heads on Oahu 1962*. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory Report No. 38. Honolulu, 1963. 8 pp.

UHH

Study found that 64 percent of the 4,000 sample household heads had not been born on Oahu. The sample population is broken down into a number of categories--place of birth, time on Oahu, ethnicity, employment, education, etc. Of the foreign-born household heads, 54 percent were Filipino.

490. \_\_\_\_\_, and Robert A. Souza. "Social and Economic Characteristics of Interracial Households in Honolulu." *Social Problems* 10(1963):264-268.

HAM

Based on a 1961 survey of 2,500 households, findings show that the interracial households were younger, larger, less mobile, and more rural. The Filipinos were heavily overrepresented among the interracial households.

491. Shapiro, H. L. "Race Mixture in Hawaii." *Natural History* 31(1931):31-48.

HAM

Sketches the story of Hawaii's population and discusses a number of problems that have resulted. Data taken from the 1929 U.S. Report of the Registrar General show the Filipinos to be the second largest

ethnic group and the principal source of sugar plantation labor at the time of writing.

492. Shivers, Robert L. "Cooperation of the Various Racial Groups with Each Other and with Constituted Authorities Before and After December 7, 1941." Honolulu: Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, 1946. 12 pp.

UHH

A statement presented before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Statehood by the Collector of Customs and former FBI Special Agent in Charge. Concentrates on efforts to prevent hostilities between various ethnic groups from affecting the war effort in the event of war between the United States and Japan. The focus is on FBI and civilian efforts to determine the loyalty of the Japanese residents of Hawaii and the attitudes of other groups towards them.

493. Shoemaker, James H. *Labor in the Territory of Hawaii: 1939*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940. 244 pp.

UHH

Includes detailed reports on the sugar and pineapple industries, non-plantation agriculture, tourism, and subsidiary industry. Also includes an analysis of the failure--as of 1939--of successful unionization among Isle workers.

494. \_\_\_\_\_. "Economic and Labor Conditions in Hawaii" and "Labor Trends in Hawaii." Reprints from *Monthly Labor Review* 46(1948):488-492; 609-612.

UHH

Overview of the labor situation in Hawaii immediately after the end of World War II. Filipinos are mentioned as being the least firmly established and lowest paid ethnic group in the Islands.

495. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Economy of Hawaii in 1947, with Special Reference to Wages, Working Conditions and Industrial Relations*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 926. Washington, D.C., 1948. 214 pp.

UHH

Describes Hawaii's industrial development up to the post-World War II period. With the exception of statistical information and the account of the 1939-

1947 period, much of the text is almost identical to the 1939 edition.

496. Shun, Laura Lynn. "A Study of Selected Bilingual Speakers of English in the Hawaiian Islands." Master's thesis [Speech], University of Hawaii, 1961. 469 pp.

UHH

Linguistic analysis of the speech of fourteen individuals--one a Filipino--who were fluent in both Standard English, as spoken in the Islands, and in the Hawaiian "pidgin" dialect. Compares the local forms of English with the General American Standard English spoken in much of the mainland.

497. Simpich, Frederick, Jr. *Anatomy of Hawaii*. New York: Coward, McCann, 1971. 284 pp.

UHH

Pages 36 and 43-48 give a description of the emerging heterogeneity and culture of the Filipinos in Hawaii.

498. Slate, Daniel M. "Monopsony in the Labor Market: A Case Study of the Hawaiian Sugar Industry." Ph.D. dissertation [Economics], University of Washington, 1961. 277 pp.

UHH

Detailed study of the war-induced decline of the Waianae Plantation. Concludes that although management was structured monopsonistically, it did not perform this way, choosing to behave paternalistically rather than maximizing profits. Filipinos are mentioned in historical terms.

499. Sloggett, Barbara B., Ronald Gallimore, and Edward S. Kubany. "A Comparative Analysis of Fantasy Need Achievement Among High and Low Achieving Male Hawaiian-Americans." *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* 1(1970):53-61.

HAM

Concludes that it is necessary to discover what each ethnic group holds most valuable before achievement needs can be explained.

500. Smalley, Margaret, and Charlotte Woodruff. "Adoption in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 22(1958):54-62.

UHH

Discusses the history of adoption, its legal aspects, and the practices of Hawaii's social agencies. In

Honolulu, during 1956, Filipino children were involved in 5 percent of the total adoption petitions. Figures are based on the Honolulu Juvenile Court Annual Report for that year.

501. Smith, Jared G. *Plantation Sketches*. Honolulu: Advertiser Press, 1924. 155 pp.

UHH

Series of sketches providing interesting and often technical picture of Hawaiian plantations "as they appeared to an itinerant journalist in 1923." Originally published as a series in the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

502. Smith, Madorah E. "A Study of the Causes of Feelings of Inferiority." *Journal of Psychology* 5(1938):315-332.

HAM

A sample of 201 female and 70 male University of Hawaii students was asked to check eighty-five possible causes of feelings of inferiority. The results noted a slightly greater maladjustment among the members of minority groups in Hawaii and among women. Only two Filipinos (one male and one female) participated in the study.

503. \_\_\_\_\_. "A Comparison of the Neurotic Tendencies of Students of Different Racial Ancestry in Hawaii." *Journal of Social Psychology* 9(1938):395-417.

HAM-UHH

Measures neurotic tendencies on the Thurston Personality Scale among University of Hawaii students of different racial ancestries. Only two Filipino males were in the sample, thus no conclusion on Filipinos can be reached.

504. \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Light on the Problem of Bilingualism as Found from a Study of the Progress in the Mastery of English Among Preschool Children of Non-American Ancestry in Hawaii." *Genetic Psychology Monographs* 21(1939):119-284.

HAM

Records the spontaneous conversations of one thousand two to six year-old children born in Hawaii. Included in the sample were 125 Filipinos in the plantation camps and rural areas and 96 Filipinos in Honolulu.

505. Smith, Madorah E., and Laurence M. Kasdon. "Progress in the Use of English After Twenty Years by Children of Filipino and Japanese Ancestry in Hawaii." *Journal of Genetic Psychology* 99(1961):129-138.

HAM

A follow-up of Smith's study of English usage among preschool children of non-American ancestry in 1938-1939 (see Entry 504). Results indicate that the children are no longer bilingual, but all speak pidgin English and are retarded more than one year in terms of the measures used in the study. Also, whereas in 1938 the urban Filipinos were more proficient in English than the rural Filipinos, now the reverse is true.

506. Smith, Margot W. "Measuring Ethnocentrism in Hilo, Hawaii: A Social Distance Scale." *Sociology and Social Research* 54(1968):220-236.

HAM

Using the Bogardus Social Distance Scale and a personal data sheet administered to University of Hawaii-Hilo campus students, the data show a religious affiliation to be the best index of intensity of prejudice.

507. Smith, Norman C. *Maui Youth Adrift, A Study of Juvenile Delinquency on Maui*. Wailuku, Maui: Maui Publishing Co., Ltd., 1942. 184 pp.

UHH

Compiled by the Alexander House Community Association. Filipinos are reported as one of the groups with the highest rate of delinquency, attributed in part to the different cultural values and a shortage of Filipinos of marriageable age. Filipino girls showed a high rate of "sexual delinquencies" for these same reasons. Study limited by the small number of individuals in the sample.

508. Smith, William C. *Americans in Process: A Study of the Citizens of Oriental Ancestry*. Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, 1937. 359 pp.

UHH

Compares the characteristics of Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Filipino ancestry and their acculturation and acceptance in California and Hawaii. Concentrates almost entirely on the experiences of the Chinese and Japanese with very little concerning Filipinos directly.

509. Smith, William G. "Minority Groups in Hawaii." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 223(1942):36-44. HAM
- Presents the general racial scene in Hawaii against the historical setting of immigration and of plantation labor needs and stratification.
510. *Social Process*, I-XXVI, 1935-1963. Published jointly by the Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory and the Sociology Club of the University of Hawaii. Twenty-six volumes in four books. Annual (irregular). SL-UHH
- Collection of papers and articles on Hawaii's ethnic groups. Title varies. Volumes I-XXIV (1935-1960) titled *Social Process in Hawaii*. Volume XXV (1961-1962) contains papers presented at the 10th Pacific Science Congress. Also see Entry 464.
511. "The Solution of the Labor Problem in Hawaii." *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* [beginning March 24, 1919]. HSPA-UHH  
Honolulu, 1919. 92 pp.
- Comprises fifteen articles, pertaining mainly to the sugar industry, submitted in a contest sponsored by the *Honolulu Advertiser*. Members of the community were invited to propose solutions to the labor problem in the immediate post-World War I period. Articles abound with stereotyped anti-Filipino statements.
512. "A Special Issue on Labor in Hawaii." Honolulu: Industrial Relations Center Publications, 1956. pp. 1409-1439. UHH
- Reprint of section on Hawaii in "Labor in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii," *Monthly Labor Review* (Entry 289). Also see Entry 412.
513. Spencer, Robert. "Ethnic Emotional Problems." *Plantation Health* 29(1964):3-9. UHH
- Provides an analysis of all admissions to Kaneohe State Hospital (excluding individuals admitted for alcoholism or organic illnesses). Concentrates on

contrasting and comparing the characteristics of Filipino and Japanese mental patients.

514. Springer, Doris V. "Awareness of Racial Differences by Preschool Children in Hawaii." *Genetic Psychology Monographs* 41(1950):215-270.

HAM-UHH

A study of the development of the awareness of differences in physical characteristics of national and racial groups. Subjects were 287 children, three to six years old--including three Filipinos. The majority of the children regarded Filipino portraits as their least preferred choices.

515. Stephens, Brenda J. "An Analysis of Reference Group Affiliation and Role Perception Among Public High School Teachers." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1966. 72 pp.

UHH

Study of 102 public high school teachers on Oahu that sought to prove (or disprove) certain variables concerning teachers' perceptions of themselves (1) as a special professional group, (2) as responsible for perpetuating the traditional ideals and values of the dominant American middle-class culture, and (3) as possessing a certain image of themselves as individuals.

516. Stewart, Lawrence H., Arthur A. Dole, and Yeuell Y. Harris. "Cultural Differences in Abilities During High School." *American Educational Research Journal* 4(1967):19-30.

HAM

Analyzes differences in scores on selected ability and achievement measures among students of diverse ethnic background in the tenth grade and again in the twelfth grade. Findings indicate that ethnic differences in test scores persisted even after the students' exposure to the junior and senior years in a public school system.

517. Stokes, Joseph III, David R. Bassett, Gerald Rosenblatt, Donald Greenberg, and Robert C. Moellering. "Coronary Disease and Hypertension in Hawaii--Racial Distribution in 1167 Men." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 25(1966):235-240.

UHH



Screening study confirms the general impression that Hawaiians suffered more hypertension and coronary disease than did Orientals. Too few Filipinos were screened to allow valid conclusions. Statistical data are included.

518. Storm, John B., comp. *Wahiawa Pineapple Festival (Scrapbook) 1949-1950*. Honolulu. [1950]. UHH

Collection of photographs, newspaper clippings, and similar items about Wahiawa in the years 1949-1950.

519. "Story of the Filipinos in Hawaii." *Hawaiian Reporter* 4(1959). ("Admission Day Supplement, November 26, 1959.") UHH

Collection of interviews with Filipino leaders in the professions, in business and industry, and in politics that describe the achievements and contributions of the Filipinos to the economic, social, and political progress in Hawaii.

520. Stratford, Jane. "Cross-section of a High School Student's Life." Master's thesis [Education], University of Hawaii, 1930. 135 pp. UHH

Detailed study of high school life and social influences at Maui High School in 1930. Eight of the 463 students included in the study were Filipinos.

521. Suguitan, Bernie. "The Filipino Immigrant Family in Hawaii." *Hawaii Heritage News* 2(1974):1-2. HSL

Presents an overview of traditional Filipino family values as well as a discussion of the conflict of Filipino and American values.

522. Tabrah, Frank L. "Kohala. A Rural Microcosm." *Plantation Health* 26(1961):8-15. UHH

Filipinos are mentioned most notably for their involvement in gambling and cockfighting. The author concludes, however, that Filipinos (who comprise 22 percent of the total population of the area in 1950) are generally a stable and valuable part of the community.

523. Taeuber, Irene B. "Hawaii." *Population Index* 28(1962): 97-125.

UHH-HAM

Uses statistical material drawn primarily from the Hawaii Department of Health annual statistical reports for 1956 to 1960. Focuses on the fertility rates of the various ethnic groups.

524. Taff, M. A., Jr., and Fred M. Colland. "Hawaii's Children of Tomorrow." Honolulu: Hawaii Department of Health, 1952. 7 pp. Mimeographed.

UHH

Statistics on marriage patterns of various ethnic groups during 1941-1951 provide the basis for projections on the future population of Hawaii.

525. \_\_\_\_\_, and Fred M. Colland. "Whom Man Hath Put Asunder." Honolulu: Hawaii Bureau of Health Statistics, 1952. 20 pp. Mimeographed.

UHH

Presents data regarding divorce decrees and annulments registered during the last half of 1951. Among Filipino marriages, one out of three terminated in divorce. Over half of the divorcing Filipino husbands belonged to the unskilled laboring class.

526. Takano, Ann. "Camp Four." *Social Process in Hawaii* 13(1949):62-65.

UHH

A personal observation describing the ethnic make-up of a plantation camp and the changes there since the 1946 strike and unionization.

527. Taylor, Frank J. "Labor Moves in on Hawaii." *Saturday Evening Post*, June 28, 1947, pp. 24-25.

UHH

Describes the alleged difficulties caused by the ascendancy of the unions.

528. Taylor, William H. "The Hawaiian Sugar Industry." Ph.D. dissertation [Economics], University of California, 1935. 216 pp.

HAM-microfilm

An economic history of the sugar industry and its influence on the economic, social, and political life of Hawaii. Filipino population and emigration figures are tabulated from U.S. government sources. Appendix contains an English version of a Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association Filipino labor agreement.

529. Teall, Dorothy J. "Cancer Nursing Institutes." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 10(1951):211-212.

UHH

Filipinos were reported to have the fourth highest death rate of five selected ethnic groups (Hawaiian, part-Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipinos, Caucasians). Also, they were noted to have a very low rate of death from breast cancer.

530. Teodoro, F. L. "The Filipinos in Hawaii." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* (October 1915), pp. 335-337.

HSL

Overview of the Filipino situation in Hawaii and in the Philippines.

531. Territorial Conference of Social Work, 9th. *Data Bearing on Delinquency and Crime in Hawaii*, rev. ed. Honolulu, 1929. 39 pp.

UHH

Contains reports of committees on the types and trends of criminal delinquency in Hawaii. Filipinos ranked second in convictions for murder and sex offenses and third in convictions for assault, larceny and burglary. Attributes this pattern of delinquency to the transient, abnormal composition of the Filipino population in Hawaii during this period.

532. Territorial Conference of Social Work, 3rd Regional Conference, Island of Hawaii. *Aspects of Prejudice in the Territory of Hawaii*. Hilo, Hawaii, 1944. 64 pp.

UHH

Texts of speeches made by members of various ethnic groups concerning prejudice in Hawaii. Pages 11-18 deal directly with Filipinos, while other speeches make references to them.

533. Teruya, Anna, and Jerilyn Wong. "The Filipino Immigrant Child: A Handbook for Teachers." Honolulu, 1971. 96 pp. Typescript.

UHH

Handbook designed to assist teachers to better understand the cultural background of Filipino immigrant children. Includes information on immigrant problems, history, traditional culture and values, and language. Suggestions are given on how to assist the child in the classroom.

534. Thompson, David E. "The Filipino Federation of America, Incorporated: A Study in the Natural History of a Social Institution." *Social Process in Hawaii* 7(1941):24-35.

UHH

Relates the history of the rise of the Federation in the 1920s and analyzes its creed, objectives, and influence during the height of its membership in the 1930s.

535. \_\_\_\_\_. "The ILWU as a Force for Interracial Unity in Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 15(1951):32-43.

UHH

Personal observations regarding the principles of interracial unity in the policy and practices of the ILWU. Records of union meetings and communications and the role of Filipinos in ILWU leadership are also included.

536. \_\_\_\_\_. "Agricultural Workers Made It in Hawaii." *Labor Today* 5(1966):24-29.

UHH

Presents labor's viewpoint on the role of the union in improving working and living conditions for workers in Hawaii. Reports on early efforts to unionize and the strikes of 1909, 1920, 1924, and 1937.

537. *Truth*, 1-15 (June 15-October 7, 1949). Honolulu, 1949. 15 issues in one volume.

UHH

Sponsored by twenty-eight sugar and stevedoring companies with the intention of presenting management's viewpoint during the strike of 1949. Publication ceased when the strike was settled. Printed in English and Ilocano.

538. Tsutsumi, Takashi. *History of Hawaii Laborers' Movement*, trans. from the Japanese for the HSPA by Umetaro Okumura. Honolulu: Nippon Jiji Company, 1922. HAM-microfilm

A history of the sugar industry; concentrates on the strike of 1920. Written by a leader of the Japanese strikers. Intended both as a historical record and as an ideological statement.

539. Tsuzaki, Stanley M., and John E. Reinecke. *English in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute, 1966. 61 pp. UHH-HAM

Bibliography of materials relating to the development of the local dialects of English from 1818 through 1965.

540. Tufts, Sarah C. "A Study of the Relationship Between Adolescent Deviant Behavior and Adolescent Attitudes toward Societal Values, Family and Authority." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 110 pp. UHH

Study apparently based on the same data as used by Choy (Entry 74). Analyzes the influence of socioeconomic status on behavior and attitude among adolescents. Filipinos comprised 6.4 percent of total sample.

541. Tungpalan, Eloise Y. "The Leadership Aspect of the Filipinos in Hawaii." B.A. Honors thesis, University of Hawaii, 1970. 50 pp. UHH

Identifies leaders of the Filipino community in Hawaii and then attempts to find traits shared by those individuals. Includes interviews with sixty-two persons.

542. Tuttle, Daniel W., Jr. *Hawaii Voting Behavior: A Background Guide to Some Significant Characteristics of Honolulu's (Oahu's) 138 Precincts*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Department of Political Science, 1965. 141 pp. UHH

Study of voting patterns in Hawaii, using data for each representative district and precinct, tracing electoral characteristics and partisan preferences up through 1964. Socioeconomic characteristics of

each area--including an ethnic breakdown of the population--are given, drawn primarily from U.S. Census reports for 1960.

543. Tuttle, Daniel W., Jr. *Hawaii Voting Behavior: A Guide to Some Significant Characteristics of Honolulu's (Oahu's) 141 Precincts*. Honolulu: Hawaii Education Association, 1968. 287 pp.

UHH

General expansion and updating of the original *Guide* (Entry 542). The ethnic breakdown of each area was continued, and can be compared with the statistics for the island of Oahu presented at the beginning of the book.

544. \_\_\_\_\_. *Hawaii Voting Behavior: A Guide to Estimated Social and Economic Characteristics of Honolulu's (Oahu's) 139 Precincts*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Center for Governmental Development, 1972. 281 pp.

HAM-UHH

Notes that due to changes in the criteria for determining ethnicity, some changes in ethnic population data are the result of revisions in the definitions rather than changes in population.

545. Tuttle, Harold S. "Lana'i--Lanai--A Culture Lost--A Culture Gained." *Social Process in Hawaii* 23(1959):20-29.

UHH

History of the island of Lanai from the pre-European period through the mid-forties. Considerable general information on Lanai as a plantation community since 1922, with proportionate coverage of the sizable Filipino segment of the total population.

546. Tyree, Andrea. "A Study of the Relationship Between Status Conflict and Suicide." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1964. 115 pp.

UHH

Detailed analysis of every known suicide that occurred in Hawaii between 1950 and 1960. The 597 confirmed cases are broken down by ethnicity, age, sex, marital status, and occupation. Using the 1955 population figure, the author shows that the Filipinos had the third highest rate of suicide.

547. United Filipino Council of Hawaii. *Fiesta Filipina*. Program. 1959-Annual.

UHH

Each program contains letters from prominent political figures congratulating the Filipino community on its progress over the years. Also includes pictures of various Filipino community groups and features on the activities of the Fiesta. UH Hawaiian Collection has only the programs of the first (1959), ninth (1967), and thirteenth (1971) Fiestas.

548. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States*. 13th-19th. 1910-1970.

UHH

Valuable source of comparative racial statistics. The following pertain to Hawaii:

- a. *13th Census (1910), Statistics for Hawaii, Containing Statistics of Population, Agriculture, and Manufactures for the Territory, Counties, and Cities*. Washington, 1913. 57 pp.
- b. *14th Census (1920), Statistics for Hawaii*. Washington, 1921. 16, 23, 17, 3, 10 pp.
- c. *15th Census (1930), Statistics for Outlying Territories and Possessions*. Washington, 1931. 338 pp.
- d. *16th Census (1940), Reports on Hawaii*. Washington, 1942-1943. 5 parts (1, Population; 2, Housing; 3, Agriculture; 4, Business; 5, Manufactures).
- e. *17th Census (1950), Reports on Hawaii*. Washington, 1951-1952. 7 parts.
- f. *18th Census (1960), Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 13: Hawaii*. Washington, 1963.
- g. *18th Census (1960), General Population Characteristics, Hawaii*. Washington, 1962. 43 pp.
- h. *18th Census (1960), General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii, Final Report*. Washington, 1962.
- i. *19th Census (1970), General Population Characteristics, Hawaii*. Washington, 1971.

- j. *19th Census (1970), General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii*. Washington, 1971.

549. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1970 Census Subject Reports. *Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States*. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1973.

HAM-UHH

"This report presents statistics in the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino populations, cross-classified by social and economic characteristics for the United States, regions, selected states, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and cities. Selected housing characteristics are also presented."

550. U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. *Report on Industrial Conditions in the Hawaiian Islands*. House Document 53. 63rd Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1913. 46 pp.

UHH

Includes a report of the Commissioner General of Immigration relating to industrial conditions as well as a report from the Immigrant Inspector in Charge of the Hawaiian Islands pertaining to labor conditions on the plantations. Stereotyped, derogatory statements made concerning Filipinos.

551. U.S. Bureau of Insular Affairs. *Filipino Immigration to Hawaii, 1906 to 1946*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1953.

HAM-microfilm

Collection of records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, containing subsections on Filipino immigration to Hawaii, on Filipino conditions in Hawaii, and on Filipino laborers on the plantations.

552. U.S. Bureau of Records and Archives. Documents, 1901-1946. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

HAM-microfilm

Part I contains condensations of all correspondence, directives, memoranda and orders (many of which relate to Filipino immigration to Hawaii), as part of the records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Department of War, from 1901 to 1918. Part II contains records of the Department of the Interior from 1918 to 1946, also relevant to Filipino labor immigration. A primary historical source.



553. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Hearings Relative to the Exception on Hawaii from the Educational Test for Immigrants*. Washington, 1912. 67 pp.

UHH

Concerns the importation of Portuguese laborers in an effort to prevent further immigration of Asiatics to Hawaii.

554. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Labor Problems in Hawaii*. Hearings on House Joint Resolution 158 and 171, June 21-August 12, 1921. 67th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1921 (2 parts). 941 pp.

UHH

Provides for emergency measures to alleviate the acute labor shortage created as a result of the strike of 1920.

555. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. *Exclusion of Immigration from the Philippine Islands*. Hearings on House Resolution 8708. 71st Cong., 2d sess. Washington, 1930. 300 pp.

UHH

Records the attempt by Representative Welch of California to justify the exclusion of American nationals from the United States. Testimony against the Exclusion Act contains substantial information on Filipinos in Hawaii and on the mainland.

556. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. *Statehood for Hawaii*. Senate Report 1928. 81st Cong., 2d sess. Washington, 1950. 59 pp.

UHH

The presence of Filipinos and other groups with "alien traditions" is cited as one reason for not granting statehood for Hawaii. Statistics given on citizenship and ethnic descent for eight groups.

557. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. *Hawaiian Labor Situation*. Hearings on Senate Report S.2216. 81st Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1949. 219 pp.

UHH

Deals with the problems of the shipping strikes. Scattered among the testimonies of the witnesses and the efforts of the committee members to find out what was going on in Hawaii are a few references to Filipinos. Harry Bridges, testifying for the ILWU, mentions that the Filipinos were brought in by management to keep wages low.

558. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Immigration. *Suspension for Two Years of General Immigration to the United States*. S.J. Res. 207. Hearings. 71st Cong., 3d sess. Washington, 1931. 132 pp.

UHH

Testimony for and against the proposal that immigration be suspended for two years. Included are suggestions that Hawaii be exempted from such an exclusion. Statistics on Filipino immigration to the United States and Hawaii from 1919 through 1929 are given.

559. U.S. Congress. Senate. "Labor Conditions in Hawaii." Document No. 432, *Senate Documents*, Vol. 42. 64th Cong. 1st sess. Washington, 1916. 192 pp.

UHH

Official report on economic conditions in the Territory of Hawaii. Mentions the effect of Filipinos on island conditions.

560. U.S. Congress. Senate. Immigration Commission. "Immigration Conditions in Hawaii." *Abstracts of Reports*, Vol. 1. *Senate Documents*, Vol. 7. 61st Cong., 3d sess. Washington, 1911.

UHH

Gives information on the arrivals and departures of Filipinos from 1905 through the first half of 1910, and similar statistical information on plantation employment.

561. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. *Administration in Hawaii*. Hearings. 72nd Cong., 2d sess. Washington, 1933. 149 pp.

UHH

Exhibit D (pp. 99-110) is a report by Romanzo Adams on population trends in Hawaii (see Entry 5).

562. U.S. Congress. *United States Statutes at Large, Containing the Laws and Concurrent Resolutions Enacted During the 1st Session of the 77th Congress of the United States 1941-1942 and Treaties, and International Agreements Other than Treaties, and Proclamations*, Part 1, Public Laws, Chapter 646, p. 881. "Employment of Nationals in Hawaii." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942.

UHH

Grants authority to employ Filipinos for public work in the Territory of Hawaii with the stipulation that it be in the interests of national defense and that they return to the Philippines upon completion.

563. U.S. Department of (Commerce and) Labor. "Fourth Report on Hawaii." *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, No. 94 (1911):673-1136.

UHH

Filipinos had only been present in Hawaii for a few years when this report was printed. Therefore there is less information on them than on the earlier arrivals. However, it was noted that crime and disease were not prevalent among the Filipinos.

564. U.S. Department of the Interior. "Report of the Governor of Hawaii," pp. 613-711. *Administrative Reports*, Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1912.

UHH

Detailed, heavily statistical report on the state of affairs in Hawaii and accomplishments to date. Information on arrivals and departures of Filipinos and on employment of laborers by race also included.

565. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. *A Survey of Education in Hawaii*. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 16. Washington, 1920. 408 pp.

UHH

In this study, Filipinos were found to be under-represented within the educational system. On June 30, 1919, Filipinos are recorded as comprising 8.4 percent of the total population of Hawaii, while only 2.1 percent were enrolled in school.

566. U.S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Annual Report*. Washington, 1961-.

UHH

Contains statistical information on country of origin of immigrants and of persons naturalized by specified countries of former allegiance, and by rural and urban area and city, for each fiscal year ending June 30. Table lists Philippine citizens naturalized in Hawaii.

567. U.S. Department of Justice. *Law Enforcement in the Territory of Hawaii; Letter from the Attorney-General Transmitting in Response to Senate Resolution No. 134 Certain Information Relating to Law Enforcement in the Territory of Hawaii.* Senate Document No. 78. 72nd Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1932. 315 pp.

UHH

Report is the result of the congressional investigation of crime and law enforcement sparked by the notorious Massie case. Includes official summary of information compiled by Assistant Attorney General Seth W. Richardson. Concentrates on sex crimes and the characteristics of the local police and penal system up through 1930-31. Filipinos given extensive coverage in some sections.

568. U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Labor Conditions in Hawaii: Fifth Report on Labor Conditions in Hawaii.* Senate Document 432. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1916. 192 pp.

UHH

Includes statistics on the wages, immigration rate, and total population of Filipinos in Hawaii. Employs stereotypes in descriptions concerning Filipinos.

569. U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. *Industrial Conditions in the Hawaiian Islands.* House Document No. 53. Report to 63rd Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1913. 46 pp.

UHH

Detailed statistical look at conditions in the Hawaiian Islands with emphasis on the cost of food at various plantations and wages paid. Some subjective comments are made regarding the nature and value of Filipinos to Hawaii.

570. U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Report of the Commissioner of Labor in Hawaii.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1902-1916. 5 reports. 1488 pp.

UHH

Five detailed reports covering the status of labor and production on Hawaii for the years 1901, 1902, 1905, 1910, and 1915. Reports for the years 1910 and 1915 contain material on Filipinos.

571. U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Labor Conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930*. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 534. Washington, 1931. 129 pp.

UHH

Contains figures on the population of Filipinos in the Territory, number of Filipinos employed in the sugar industry, and number of Filipinos immigrating to Hawaii during 1922-1929. Acknowledges the existence of prejudice directed against Filipinos.

572. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. *Materials Regarding the Labor Problem in Hawaii*. Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1934. One reel. HAM-microfilm

Collection of communications from 1923. Primarily concerned with the implications of continued immigration of Japanese "picture brides" and possible Japanese control of Hawaii. Contains a few references to Filipinos as well.

573. U.S. Office of Education. *A Survey of Education in Hawaii*. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 16. Washington, 1920. 408 pp.

HAM-UHH

Investigates education in Hawaii, focusing on the barriers to the full education of the non-white labor pool.

574. Valdez, Conchita. *Combined Love Letters in English and Ilocano*. Honolulu: Juan de la Cruz Book Room, 1948. 194 pp.

UHH

Written as a guide to cover the peculiar situations in which young Filipinos would find themselves in Hawaii, America, and Guam. Apparently the letters themselves are examples and Conchita Valdez a *nom de plume*. As examples, these letters are of interest as they capture a distinctive mutation of the English language.

575. Velasco, Maximino R. "Native Filipino Sports and Games." *Mid-Pacific Magazine* 49(1936):46-50. UHH
- Account of traditional Filipino sports and games. Adopted American sports are added to the list. Included in City and County of Honolulu, "A History of Recreation in Hawaii" (see Entry 226).
576. Villanueva, N. C. "Filipino Business Evolution in Hawaii." *Pan Pacific* 2(1938):63-64. UHH
- Short account concerned with the growth of Filipino-owned businesses in Hawaii. First attempts were made by individuals, usually former plantation workers. When these enterprises failed, partnerships were attempted, also unsuccessfully. The big change occurred in 1933 and 1934 when experienced businessmen from Manila arrived and founded prospering businesses, especially in importing and wholesaling.
577. Vinacke, W. Edgar. "Stereotyping among National-Racial Groups in Hawaii: A Study in Ethnocentrism." *Journal of Social Psychology* 30(1949):265-291. HAM
- Studies stereotyped conceptions of racial groups; durability and favorableness. Eight ethnic groups are included in the sample. The Filipino stereotype was found to have both positive and negative aspects. See also Entries 115 and 127.
578. \_\_\_\_\_. "Explorations in the Dynamic Processes of Stereotyping." *Journal of Social Psychology* 43(1956):105-132. HAM
- Explores the processes of intergroup stereotyping among eight ethnic groups at the University of Hawaii. Fifteen Filipino male students comprise the smallest sample in the study, and no Filipino females are represented. Results give no detailed ethnic differentials.
579. *The Voice of Labor* 1 (November 4, 1935) - 4, 27 (July 6, 1939). Honolulu, 1935-1939. Four volumes in five books. Printed in English (Japanese section from November 1938). UHH-microfilm

Union newspaper published at a time when the ILWU was making its first big push to unionize Island labor. Provides detailed coverage of labor activities in Hawaii and elsewhere. Volume 4, no. 1 (November 19, 1938) contains a history of labor in Hawaii, including the Filipino strikes.

580. *Voice of the ILWU*. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Hawaii Local 142. 1(1960)- . Monthly. (UHH Collection lacks 1973, resumes with January, 1974).

UHH

Reports labor-related events in Hawaii and elsewhere in the world. Filipino participation in labor, union activities, and sports is mentioned. The August, 1970, issue covers the Filipino strike of 1937. Supersedes *ILWU Reporter* [see Entry 246].

581. Voss, Harwin L. *Alcoholism in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Economic Research Center, 1961. 81 pp.

HAM-UHH

Provides a detailed statistical picture of alcoholism as it existed in Hawaii and on the mainland from 1950 to 1960. An assessment of the nature of the problem, the status of efforts to reduce it, and recommendations for improvement in the existing programs are given. Filipino men were found to have the highest rate of alcoholism of any group in Hawaii.

582. \_\_\_\_\_. "Ethnic Differentials in Delinquency in Honolulu." *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* 54(1963): 322-327.

Uses official statistics from police agencies and self-reports of juveniles to study the rate of delinquency in Honolulu. It is hypothesized that the higher rate among certain ethnic groups is due to the correlation of social class and ethnic background.

583. Wallis, Sam R. "Syphillis on a Sugar Plantation." *Plantation Health* 2(1938):1-4.

UHH

Conducted between 1936-38 on employees at Rice's Ranch, Grove Farm, and Lihue Plantation, the study revealed that the proportion of Filipinos who tested positive for syphillis was well within the norm for all the groups tested.

584. Ward, Arthur L. Y., and Philip S. Platt. *Oahu Prison Inmates: A Sociological Analysis of 261 Admissions*. Honolulu: Board of Prison Directors of the Territory of Hawaii, 1937. 24 pp. UHH
- Provides a detailed statistical picture of the population of Oahu Prison during the mid-1930s. Indicates that Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Puerto Ricans were considerably overrepresented. Of special value is the section that compares the characteristics of the Filipino and Hawaiian inmates.
585. Wedge, Bryant M., and Shizo Abe. "Racial Incidence of Mental Disease in Hawaii." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 18(1949):337-338. UHH
- Compares ethnic incidence of mental disease in Hawaii as analyzed by the Psychiatric Division of Queen's Hospital. Findings indicate a direct correlation between the rate of major illness and duration of residence in Hawaii.
586. Weinerman, E. Richard. "Medical Care in the Territory of Hawaii; Report for the ILWU of a Survey in the Sugar, Pineapple, Longshore and Miscellaneous Industries." Honolulu, 1952. Typescript. 182 pp. UHH
- Report covers field studies done in Hawaii from November 1951 to January 1952. Purpose of the study was to:
- (1) survey the medical resources serving ILWU members;
  - (2) evaluate medical care plans covering ILWU members;
  - (3) investigate other health services that may have been available to ILWU members; and (4) propose improvements to the medical services program of the union members.
587. Weingarter, Victor. *Raising Cane, a Brief History of Labor in Hawaii*. Honolulu: ILWU, 1946. 46 pp. UHH
- Historical analysis, from union viewpoint, of labor in Hawaii. Includes discussions on the strikes of 1920, 1924 and 1934. References to Filipino role in labor are found throughout.
588. Weinman, Samuel. *Hawaii: A Story of Imperialist Plunder*. New York: International Pamphlets, 1934. 31 pp. UHH
- Notes the immigration of Filipinos, the abnormal sex ratio that resulted in extensive social disorganization,



the strikes of 1909, 1920, and 1924, and the role of Pablo Manlapit in union organization.

589. Wentworth, Edna C. *Filipino Plantation Workers in Hawaii: A Study of Incomes, Expenditures, and Living Standards of Filipino Families on an Hawaiian Sugar Plantation*. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, 1941. 245 pp.

HAM-UHH

Surveys 101 Filipino families to determine how their cultural values affect their standard of living and expenditures in a new environment. The study concludes that the Filipinos in Hawaii enjoy material well-being but their social status and security is lower than in their homeland. Their expenditures appear to be dictated by their homeland values and only slightly by American customs and tendencies.

590. \_\_\_\_\_, and Frederick Simpich, Jr. *Living Standards of Filipino Families on an Hawaiian Sugar Plantation*. Honolulu: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1937. 40 pp.

HAM-UHH

Preliminary report summarizing the detailed study conducted by Wentworth and published in 1941 (see Entry 589).

591. Werner, Emmy, and Kenneth Simonian. "The Social Maturity of Preschool Children in Hawaii: Results of a Community Survey and a Review of Two Decades of Research." *Journal of Social Psychology* 69(1966):197-207.

HAM

Filipino and Hawaiian children were found to lag somewhat behind Caucasian and Japanese children in measurements of mean SQ and Cattell IQ ability. It was projected that traditional Filipino child-raising customs tended to create greater passivity and a slower rate of personal growth than the American mean, while at the same time allowing far greater pleasure in social interaction with persons of all age groups.

592. \_\_\_\_\_, Kenneth Simonian, and Ruth Smith. "Reading Achievement, Language Functioning and Perceptual-Motor Development of Ten- and Eleven-year-olds." *Perceptual and Motor Skills* 25(1967):409-420.

HAM

Analyzes the relationship of reading problems to language habits. Utilizes the Primary Mental Abilities (PMA) and the group Bender-Gestalt tests. Results showed that children from low socioeconomic homes where pidgin English was spoken frequently had more reading problems and scored significantly lower on all PMA scores and B-G tests. Filipino children constituted 18 percent of the sample and showed an incidence of reading problems two to three times greater than the Caucasian and Japanese children in the sample.

593. Werner, Emmy E., Jessie M. Bierman, and Fern E. French. *The Children of Kauai: A Longitudinal Study from the Prenatal Period to Age Ten*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1971. 199 pp.

HAM-UHH

A multidisciplinary study of 1,963 children in a multi-racial community. Tests the effects of environment, race and child-rearing practices on the maturing child. Filipinos made up 18 percent of the sample. Their problems were traced to poor early environment and their distance from the Anglo-Caucasian culture.

594. Westly, Norman. "Race Differences in Home Ownership in the Makiki Area." *Social Process in Hawaii* 18(1954):33-34.

UHH

Home ownership statistics are compared by ethnic group for the years 1940 and 1950. Although still the smallest among seven ethnic categories cited, Filipino homeowners quadrupled in number during the decade. Improved economic standing was cited as the principal causal factor.

595. Willett, Edwin D. "Medical Practice on Pineapple Plantation Versus Sugar Plantation." *Plantation Health* 23(1958):27-28.

UHH

Overview of health care on Lanai. It is noted that the incidence of periodontal disease among older Filipinos is about the same as elsewhere and that gout is particularly prevalent among Filipinos.

596. Wills, Arnold L. "History of Labor Relations in Hawaii, a Report to the Social-Economic Trends Committee," pp. 92-102. In: *Proceedings*. Honolulu: Hawaii Education Association, 1946.

UHH

Traces the developments that led to unionization in Hawaii after martial law was lifted in March, 1943. Among the topics discussed are: the 1924 plantation strike, in which Filipino and Japanese workers participated and the more successful 1937 strike that involved only Filipino workers.

597. Wills, Arnold L. "History of Labor Relations in Hawaii," pp. 1-17. In *Labor-Management Relations in Hawaii*, edited by Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu: Industrial Relations Center, University of Hawaii, 1955-1956.

UHH

Reviews the participation of Filipinos in the strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937 and notes the lessons to be learned from the outcome of each event.

598. Wilson, Sidney M. "Jobs in the Sugar Industry." Student Paper prepared for Economics 294, University of Hawaii. Honolulu, 1955. 132 pp.

HAM-microfilm

Primarily a study of the evolution of the sugar industry from 1930 through 1953. Contains references to the reversal of Filipino migration during the 1930s and the subsequent importation of new Filipino laborers in 1945-1946.

599. Wilson, Walter. *Contract Labor in Hawaii*. New York: International Publishers, 1933.

UHH

Chapter entitled, "Forced Labor in the Colonies," pages 136-139, includes a discussion and criticism of the exploitation of plantation labor in Hawaii. It is noted that some 100 to 300 Filipino workers were being imported every two weeks so that by the time of the abortive 1920 strike by Japanese plantation workers was over, 66,184 Filipino workers had been brought over from the Philippines.

600. Wittermans-Pino, Elizabeth P. *Inter-ethnic Relations in a Plural Society*. Groninger, Netherlands: Wolters, 1964. 180 pp.

UHH

Describes and analyzes the socioeconomic and political changes that took place in Hawaiian society during the past century in terms of the dynamics of inter-ethnic relations. As an immigrant group in Hawaii, the

Filipinos are viewed as probably having the best chances for satisfactory social adjustment. This adjustment is attributed to their arrival at a time when popular opinion had formed against contract labor and occupational discrimination and their being spared severe forms of racial discrimination.

601. Won, George, and George Yamamoto. "Social Structure and Deviant Behavior: A Study of Shoplifting." *Sociology and Social Research* 53(1968):44-55.

HAM

Study conducted in major supermarket chains in Honolulu shows that this form of deviant behavior is numerically and proportionately a middle income phenomenon. Filipinos are underrepresented among the shoplifters.

602. Wong, Leatrice, and Marion Wong. "Attitudes Toward Inter-marriage." *Social Process in Hawaii* 1(1935):14-17.

UHH

Questionnaires were administered to 150 university students to measure attitudes toward intermarriage. Explanations were attempted for the data reported. Filipinos were rated lowest in terms of marital preference. It was projected that this was a result of lack of personal contact between University of Hawaii students and Filipinos.

603. *Working Together*, January 1972 - . Honolulu: Third Arm, 1972 -.

UHH

Monthly newspaper focusing on the problems of Chinatown and its residents, which include a good number of older Filipinos. Printed in English, Ilocano, and Chinese.

604. Worth, Robert M. "Kauai School Tuberculin Testing Data--An Epidemiological Analysis." *Hawaii Medical Journal* 23(1964):278-281.

HAM

Finds Filipino children, especially in the Waimea-Kekaha district, to have a higher incidence of TB conversion than children of other ethnic groups or those living in other areas. This result was attributed to a greater number of tubercular Filipino men in the Waimea-Kekaha area who were not cooperating with the chest X-ray surveys.

605. Wright, Theon. *The Open Door: A Case History of Automatic Writing*. New York: The John Day Company, 1970. 352 pp. HAM
- Deals primarily with automatic writing, a form of communication between the living and the dead. There are, however, scattered references to the author's recollections of Hawaii, including incidents relating to Filipinos.
606. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Disenchanted Isles: The Story of the Second Revolution in Hawaii*. New York: Dial Press, 1972. 304 pp. HAM
- History of Hawaii from 1893 through the early 1970s focusing on the campaign of the Democratic Party, under the leadership of John A. Burns and Daniel Inouye, to overthrow the elitist Republican Party. Illustrated.
607. Yadao, E. C. "God and the Filipinos." *The Friend* 109(1939):169. UHH
- A discussion of religion among Hawaii's Filipinos. Advocating the construction of new churches, Yadao denounces cockfighting and the Filipino Federation of America.
608. Yamada, Nancy. "My Neighborhood." *Social Process in Hawaii* 13(1949):33-38. UHH
- Personal account of a plantation camp in transition. Describes the slow deterioration of racial segregation brought about by World War II and the younger generation. Also describes the persistent negative attitudes of older Japanese, in particular, toward the recent influx of new immigrants--most of whom were Filipinos.
609. Yamamoto, George K. "Political Participation Among Orientals in Hawaii." *Sociology and Social Research* 43(1959):359-364. UHH
- Indicates that the extent of political participation among those of Oriental ancestry in Hawaii is a good index to their assimilation. The study traces the change in the percentage among the elected and appointed officials in the Territorial government of

Hawaii from 1920 to 1950. The first Filipino candidate to be elected to an office in Hawaii was in 1954.

610. Yamamura, Douglas. "Attitudes of Hotel Workers." *Social Process in Hawaii* 2(1936):15-19. UHH

Describes the attitudes of Filipino waiters in hotel restaurants toward their work and toward their personal lives and goals. Also includes a brief statement of the views of Caucasian hotel workers regarding the Filipino employees.

611. \_\_\_\_\_. "Dating Preferences of University of Hawaii Students." *Social Process in Hawaii* 20(1956):4-15. UHH

The ranking of preferences based on such factors as ethnic origin and socioeconomic background and particular personality characteristics are determined through interviews with unmarried students. Concludes that there is a general intermingling of races in "dating" and that general conceptions of the ideal date do not vary greatly among ethnic groups.

612. \_\_\_\_\_, and Raymond Sakumoto. "Residential Segregation in Honolulu." *Social Process in Hawaii* 18(1954):35-46. UHH

Uses data from U.S. Census Bureau reports covering 1940 and 1950 to demonstrate a shifting basis of ecological segregation from race to occupation.

613. \_\_\_\_\_, and Raymond Sakumoto. "Inter-ethnic Friendship and Dating Patterns." *Social Process in Hawaii* 19(1955):35-44. UHH

Responses of 605 University of Hawaii undergraduates regarding friendship and inter-ethnic dating patterns are displayed in several tables. Filipino students comprised the smallest population and showed the greatest tendency toward out-group associations; with Filipino girls showing a higher rate of out-group social associations than the males.

614. Yokoi, Grace Kimiyo. "Characteristics of the Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled of the Department of Public Welfare in Honolulu, January 1952." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1952. 64 pp.

UHH

Reviews and describes certain social and medical characteristics of the individuals requesting aid, and the services that were provided. Filipinos were found to comprise 28.8 percent of the cases involved, although at that time they constituted only 8.4 percent of the total population.

615. Young, Nancy Foon, ed. *Searching for the Promised Land: Filipinos and Samoans in Hawaii*. Honolulu: General Assistance Center, College of Education, University of Hawaii, 1974. 101 pp.

HAM-UHH

Anthology of writings on the experiences of Filipinos and Samoans in Hawaii. Materials on Filipinos include the articles from the 1930s as well as the more recent interviews, newspaper articles, and student papers. Prepared for use in Hawaii's schools.

616. Zeigler, Harley H., and Bernhard Hormann. "A Religious and Cultural Calendar for Hawaii." *Social Process in Hawaii* 16(1952):59-67.

UHH

Briefly describes the significance of and customs surrounding the observance of several Filipino holidays celebrated in Hawaii each year. Among the religious and cultural events are: Flores de Mayo (May 10), Philippines Independence Day (July 4), Filipino National Heroes Day (November 30), and Rizal Day (December 30).

## ADDENDUM

617. East-West Center. *Report of the Ilokano Bilingual-Bicultural Planning Conference, 1975*. Honolulu: East-West Center Culture Learning Institute, 1975.

UHH

A summary report of the conference to determine the desirability and the means to adopt a Filipino bilingual-bicultural program in the state's educational system.

618. Hernandez, Evelyn G. "The Makibaka Movement: A Successful Protest Movement in Hawaii." Ph.D. dissertation [Anthropology], University of Hawaii, 1977.

UHH

A study of the organization of social protest and mobilization conducted by the Filipino residents of Ota Camp on Oahu from the eviction in 1972 to the occupation of a new residential area in 1975. The study focuses on the consolidation of leadership and the Filipino cultural factors adopted by the residents in their social protest.

619. Ikeda, Kiyoshi and others. *An Analysis of Impact of Immigration on State Services*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Center for Governmental Development, 1975.

UHH

Study isolates and identifies the nature of problems that immigration brings to Hawaii. Analyzes the impact of immigration on state service agencies and resources, and makes recommendations. Various references to Filipinos in text.

620. Jedlicka, Davor. "Ethnic Serial Marriages in Hawaii; Application of a Sequential Preference Model." Ph.D. dissertation [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1975.

UHH

A study of the marriage patterns of divorced individuals by examining the ethnicity of their first and subsequent spouses. The various tables on ethnicity are valuable for analysis of Filipino intermarriage and in-marriage patterns between 1943 and 1967.



621. Kim, Hyun-chan, and Cynthia C. Mejia. *The Filipinos in America, 1898-1974*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1976.

UHH

A chronological listing of activities and events in various Filipino communities in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland. Appendix consists of several government documents and the charters of Filipino organizations that are pertinent to the history of Filipinos in America.

622. Magdalena, Federico V. "On the Filipino Entrepreneurs in Hawaii." *Infotech* 2(1976):2-3.

UHH

A profile study of Filipino entrepreneurs in Hawaii, showing that education and family ties are common features of the Filipino entrepreneur.

623. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Filipino Entrepreneurs of Hawaii: An Inquiry into their Roots and Success." Ph.D. dissertation [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1977.

UHH

A study of ninety-seven Filipino entrepreneurs in Hawaii to determine the factors responsible for the emergence of entrepreneurial behavior and success. Various social, opportunity, familial and attitudinal factors are accounted for in the emergence and success of these entrepreneurs.

624. Mingming, Evelyn S. "Recent Filipino High School Immigrants; Their Self-concepts, Social Acceptance and Authority: A Case Study." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1975.

UHH

Study of six high school immigrant students designed to measure self-concept and achievement. Concludes that Filipino cultural values of high self-esteem, high need for social acceptance and sensitivity to criticism are important factors in the immigrant student's self-concept, adjustment, and achievement in school.

625. \_\_\_\_\_, Merlinda Oania, and Susan Chou Allender. *Directory of Filipino Community Resources on Oahu*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Asian Studies Program, 1975.

UHH

Lists Filipino organizations, social service agencies, mass media resources and other institutions that provide assistance to the Filipino community.

626. Nagoshi, Munio and others. *Analysis Model on Acculturation of Immigrants to Hawaii: A Study of Filipino Immigrants*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Center for Governmental Development, 1976.

UHH

Questionnaire administered to 231 families in Hawaii to identify the socioeconomic status of Filipino immigrants and to obtain their opinions on various topics concerning life in Hawaii. Findings show that Filipino immigrant families perceive unemployment as the primary problem but that there is a high value on education, firm family cohesion and low dependence on public assistance.

627. *Pacific Journal*. Honolulu. February 10, 1976 -. Semi-monthly newspaper.

UHH

Reports on the news and activities of concern to Hawaii Filipinos.

628. Respicio, Andrew N. "A Study of the Relationship Between Marital Adjustment and Big Age Difference of Immigrant Ilokano Couples." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1976.

UHH

A study of thirty immigrant Ilocano couples with an age disparity of at least thirty years between spouses. Endeavors to determine if they are less likely to be maritally well adjusted than couples of about the same age. Findings show that couples with big age differences tend to be as well adjusted maritally as couples of about the same age.

629. Smith, Peter C. "The Social Demography of Filipino Migrations Abroad." *International Migration Review* 10(1976):307-353. UHH-HAM

Analyzes the migration of Filipinos to the United States and the changing social and demographic nature of Filipinos in the United States. The Filipino population in Hawaii is compared with that of California and other Filipino communities in the United States.

630. Yangson, Marylyn. "Adjustment Needs of Filipino Immigrant Families in Hawaii: Case Illustrations." Master's thesis [Social Work], University of Hawaii, 1975.

UHH

An examination of the bilaterally extended family structure of eight Ilocano immigrant families in order to determine the role of the extended family in adjustment to Hawaii. Findings show that Filipino immigrants utilize the extended family system and its values of respect, family loyalty, mutual assistance and support in their adjustment.

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